

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. II

CHARLOTTE, N. C., OCTOBER 19, 1911

NUMBER 7

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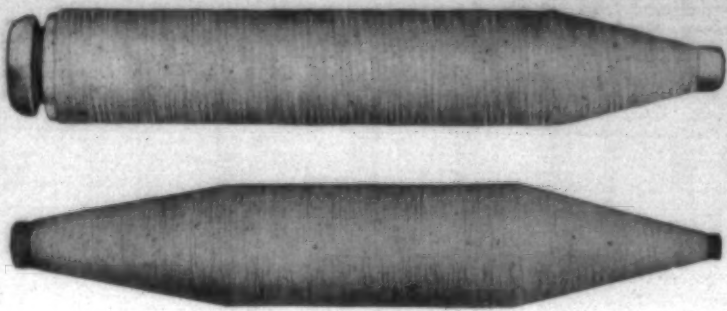


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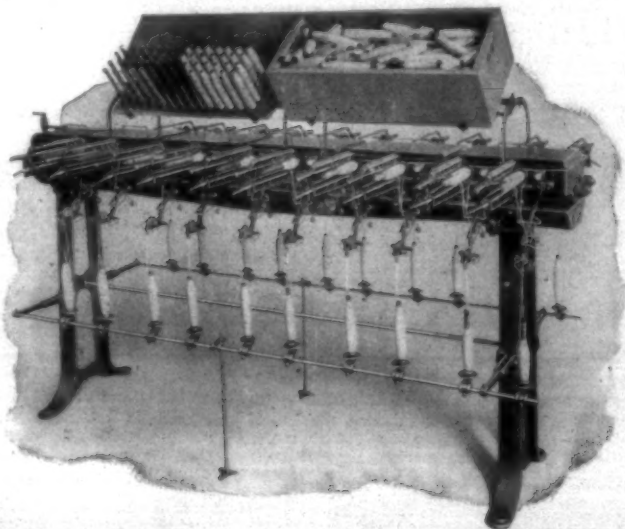
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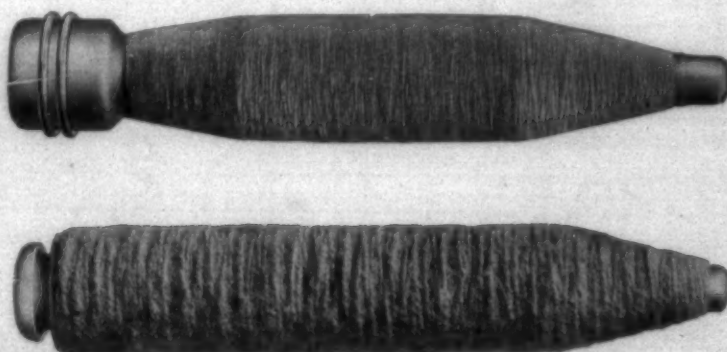
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SOUTHERN AGENT, O. A. ROBBINS, - - CHARLOTTE, N. C.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. 2

CHARLOTTE, N. C., October 19, 1911

NUMBER 7

Modern Cities of Interior China

WHEN the traveler to west China steps off the train at Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shansi Province, he is bound to be impressed by the modern improvements which characterize that city.

It is a city of about 60,000 inhabitants, has broad, well-paved streets, lined on both sides with large, well-constructed cement drains. Electric lights, telephones, modern school and college buildings, foreign-goods shops, a thousand uniformed police, and a uniformed street-sweeping brigade are some of the features which give to Taiyuanfu the appearance of a modern city. Even the schoolgirls and native women are imbibing the spirit of Western civilization, as evidenced by marching of schoolgirls in public parades and the greater freedom with which women now go about shopping and visiting.

The Chinese population in Taiyuanfu look with favor upon things foreign and exhibit much interest in Western science and learning. The foreign-goods shops carry condensed milk, kerosene, cigarettes, patent medicines, a great variety of cheap foreign notions, including cheap gramophones, toilet articles, pocketknives, etc., and cheap hardware.

Not content with importing matches from Japan, when Shansi furnishes sulphur in large quantities, the Taiyuanfu government, in 1902, decided to erect a match factory and placed an order with an American concern for machinery. As the money was not forthcoming, the American firm would not ship the machinery. For two years workmen were paid for doing nothing, and the funds raised for the factory were thus soon exhausted. Several years after a second attempt was made, new capital was raised, and the necessary machinery purchased. The plant is now operating very successfully, as evidenced by the fact that it recently closed a contract with a Tienstin firm to supply it with about \$14,000 worth of matches.

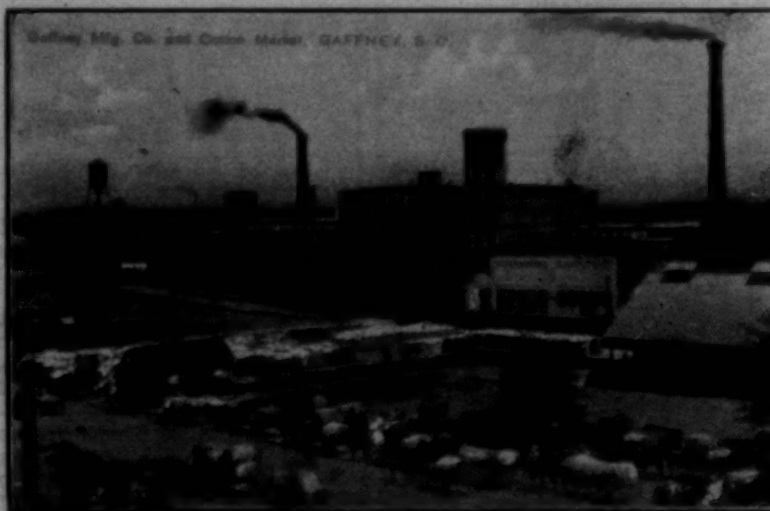
One has only to go south a few miles out of Taiyuanfu to find himself in mediaeval civilization. Taiyuanfu is at the terminus of the railway which connects it with the Peking line, and while Western ideas are given a cordial welcome in the capital city, the rest of Shansi is

apparently as far removed from Western influence as could be possible. Except for the British-American Tobacco Co.'s cigarette advertising posters, which are plastered all over the cities, even in the most remote regions of the Empire, one can travel the entire length of central and Southern Shansi and see no signs of anything Western.

Except for Sianfu, the capital city, Shansi is as far removed from Western civilization as is central and southern Shansi. Sianfu is one of the oldest cities of China. It is situated in the Wei Basin, one of the most fertile valleys in all of China. This basin is commonly known as the Cradle of the Chinese

Empire. Sianfu's only modern industrial institution is a match factory making sulphur matches, put up in much the same form as the old block sulphur matches common to the earlier days of California.

Kansuh Province, adjoining Shensi on the west, thus still further removed from the influences of the outside world, is in many respects more progressive than Shansi. Several years ago Arnhold Karberg & Co. were obliged to hire 1,000 carts to transport to Lanchoufu, the capital of Kansuh, a gold mill, a copper mill, machinery for a soap factory and for a candle factory. The gold and copper mills were of American manufacture.



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Empire.

Sianfu has a population of about 300,000. Its principal business street is several miles long and lined throughout its entire length with shops, but few in-goods. These so-called foreign-goods shops carry condensed milk, kerosene lamps, cigarettes, cheap cutlery, toilet articles and toilet soaps, cheap notions, and some foreign cotton goods. One of the articles, which many of the foreign-goods shops in Sianfu, as well as in most cities in China, carry, is "Wright's health underwear." The people of Shensi exhibit no aversion to things Western in fact, seem to be very favorably inclined to foreign things. So soon as the Wei Basin is tapped by a railroad, we may expect wonderful changes in this Cradle of the

Lanchoufu claims the distinction of having a modern woolen mill. It is managed by a Chinese Eurasian. It manufactures woolen fabrics for use in the Chinese army.

Recently an American engineer completed the erection of a steel bridge over the Yellow River at Lanchoufu.

Chengtu, the capital of Szechuan, is one of the wealthiest Chinese cities in the Empire. It claims a population of 335,000, according to a recent census. The city has broad, clean streets, paved with flagstones.

There is no other city in China except Canton which has such fine shops as has Chengtu. As the city is not a treaty port, and as it is far removed from foreign influence, being 2,100 miles up the Yangtze, for-

eign goods have been very slowly finding a market here. There are probably about 200 foreign missionaries living in and about Chengtu. These have been instrumental in introducing many Western ideas, and Western ideas naturally follow with the use of many foreign goods.

In the foreign-goods shops of Chengtu can be purchased watches, clocks, gramophones, kerosene, and patent vapor lamps, sewing machines, eyeglasses, cheap jewelry, cutlery, knives, hardware, school supplies, toilet soaps, cheap foreign framed pictures, blankets, condensed milk, a few foreign tinned goods, cigarettes, patent medicines, shirtings, sheetings, Wright's health underwear, cotton socks, cheap notions, thread, needles, pins, buttons, enameled ware, etc.

Chengtu will soon be purchasing an electric lighting plant and possibly install waterworks. There is much wealth in the city, and once it is properly opened to foreign commerce there should be a splendid market for these foreign goods which appeal to the demands and tastes of the Chinese consumer.

The Chengtu Plain, which is 90 miles in length by 45 miles in width, is a veritable garden spot. It has a system of irrigation said to be 2,000 years old, and one which appears to be perfect in meeting the requirements of the 4,000,000 who live on this plain. Besides Chengtu, there are on this plain other large wealthy cities. Szechuan is the largest and richest of the eighteen provinces. The purchasing power of its 80,000,000 people is high, and it should offer a wonderful field for foreign commerce so soon as the Hankow-Szechuan railroad now building taps its wealth.

The Szechuan cities on the Yangtze are prosperous and all have their foreign-goods shops. Of these cities, Chungking is the largest and most important. Being a treaty port, it has come into closer contact with the outside world than have any other of the Szechuan trade centers. One of the interesting retail foreign-goods establishments is that known as the Chungking Dispensary. This store is run by an American mission hospital in connection with the hospital drug store. It handles a choice stock of American tinned goods, toilet arti-

(Continued on Page 18).

Wage Earners in Cotton Textile Industry

Employment of Children in New England.

(Continued from Sept. 21st.)

In New Hampshire, where the only evidence of age required is the oath of the parent or guardian, no information was obtained concerning the reliability of such evidence.

In Rhode Island the law requires that the person issuing certificates shall keep on file the evidence upon which such certificates are granted. Had this provision been observed, it would have been possible to examine baptismal certificates, etc., in this State, as was done in Maine. Such evidence had not been kept on file, however, and so a thorough study of the subject could not be made. Notwithstanding this fact, important information concerning the issuing of certificates and the evidences of age presented was obtained in both Rhode Island and Massachusetts. Some of the school superintendents and truant officers interviewed in these States declared that apparently false baptismal and birth certificates had been presented to them as proof of age of children desiring employment certificates. One superintendent in Rhode Island had retained a number of these false certificates. In one of these the year in the date of issue was torn off. In the date of birth the "3" in 1893 had been inserted in slightly different shade of ink where an erasure had been made. By writing to the town clerk the year of birth was ascertained to be 1894. On a baptismal certificate written in French in a very good hand the date of birth was not clear. The superintendent wrote to the cure of St. Gabriel, where the certificate stated the child was baptized. The cure replied that he could not find a record of the birth or baptism, which indicates that the certificate was a forgery.

In some communities in these States the opinion prevails to some extent that birth certificates for foreign-born children can be made to contain anything desired. A case is cited of a Portuguese girl at work in a mill in Massachusetts, who, according to her certificate, was two days less than 15 years old, yet she was only 4 feet and 1 inch tall and weighed only 67 pounds. She appeared to be not more than 10 or 11 years old. Other cases of the same character were observed in the same community, although none so pronounced as this one.

In another manufacturing city in Massachusetts there is some difficulty concerning birth certificates for Greeks, Turks, and Armenians. The Turks and Armenians are still few in number, but the Greeks have caused trouble. As they do not bring passports, a Greek applying for an employment certificate is required to send for a birth certificate or a copy of his baptismal record issued by the mayor of the town in which the applicant was born. An attempt was made to get the statements made in this

Report of U. S. Commissioner of Labor

certificate verified by the Greek but this did not succeed. School officials who issue employment certificates believe that there are many probable forgeries in connection with these birth certificates which they are unable to prove. During the school year 1907-8, six documents purporting to be evidences of age, signed by Greek officials and which were believed to be forgeries were presented by Greeks to truant officers in this city.

In one town in Massachusetts, two Syrian birth certificates under Syrian seal were presented for two boys found to be under age. When held to the light the paper showed an American watermark, and investigation showed that the certificates were made out by a Syrian priest in the town. The school officials rejected these certificates as fraudulent.

A few instances were discovered where a child had used an employment certificate belonging to another, or had used the baptismal certificate of another to obtain an employment certificate. Two boys in an Italian family in Rhode Island each obtained an employment certificate on proper evidence. The younger of the two gave his certificate to a brother of 12, and took the certificate of the older, who procured employment without a certificate. The boy of 12 had worked two years under his brother's name and was 14 at the time of this investigation, although his certificate on file with his overseer showed him to be 16.

Another case was found in Rhode Island in which a mother and boy applied for a new certificate saying that the old one had been lost. After a sworn statement to this effect a new certificate was issued. Two weeks later a boy 10 years old was found at work in another city, and it developed that the lost certificate had been sold to him. No prosecution was instituted in this case.

The same passport is sometimes used by several children to obtain an employment certificate. After being used it is given to another child who obtains an employment certificate on it in another town. This practice would be prevented in Rhode Island if the law requiring the school committee to retain the evidence upon which a certificate is granted were obeyed, but, as mentioned above, such proofs are not retained. At Chicopee, Mass., the difficulty is obviated in an effective manner. The official who issues the certificate simply marks the passport by a stamp or his initials.

Passports as evidence of age are not above question. In one of the mills in Maine, a Portuguese family had a passport on file which had been issued two years before and which gave the ages of two children as 12 and 9. Both children

had been at work since their arrival, two years before and the age of the younger was given not as 9, but as 15. The explanation was made that passports gave the ages of children as younger than they really were so that they could cross the ocean for less money, and in case of boys so that they could escape retention from military duty. In other mills it was found that passports were frequently used to give wrong ages, so that this form of evidence can not be regarded as wholly reliable.

As mentioned above, the Massachusetts law permits the use of "other evidence" as to the age of a child if the birth record, or baptismal record, etc., is not available. It was not found in the investigation of the cotton industry that this provision had permitted much evasion of the law. It was found in one manufacturing city in that State, however, that some of the foreigners are farseeing enough to give the children's age at school a year or two in advance of the truth and that later when an age and schooling certificate is called for, this age is accepted, as no other evidence can be obtained. In this manner some children obtain certificates before they are 14. The truth comes out, sometimes in court proceedings, when it is perhaps to the interest of the parents to give the correct age.

In another city in Massachusetts where, in the absence of birth registers and of passports for immigrants, the sworn statement of proof of age, an Italian interpreter stated to an agent of the Bureau that he had sometimes sworn that children were older than they really were, so that they could procure employment.

Certain other provisions of the law are not well observed. In both Massachusetts and Rhode Island the law provides that if a child upon leaving employment fails to call for his age certificate, the same shall be returned to the school committee within a specified time. In each of these States, old certificates for children no longer employed were found at establishments visited. These accumulated certificates may easily deceive an inspector unless he makes a thorough inspection.

The provision in the Rhode Island law that the evidence on which a certificate is granted as well as a duplicate certificate, shall be kept on file by the official issuing the certificate, as has already been mentioned, is not observed.

The Massachusetts law differs from that in the other States in the requirement that a list of children employed be kept on file and a duplicate list be kept posted. In several mills these lists were not kept up to date, and there was a strong tendency to regard one list as sufficient for practical purposes, even if not sufficient to comply with the law.

Of the 19 establishments in Massachusetts investigated as to employment certificates, only 3 were found which did not have employment certificates for every child, and 1 of these employed 1 child under the legal age. In these 3 establishments 194 children were employed, 19 of them, or 18.3 per cent, illegally. These constituted only 3.1 per cent of all children in the Massachusetts establishments investigated.

In New Hampshire the law was less rigidly observed. Of the 5 establishments in that State investigated as to employment certificates 3 did not have certificates for every child, and 1 of these and 1 other establishment employed children under the legal age. These 4 establishments employed 54 children, 14 of them, or 25.9 per cent, illegally. These 14 children were 12.6 per cent of the total children in the establishment visited.

In Maine children were found illegally employed in every establishment investigated. In fact, every establishment employed children under age and every establishment but one was found to violate the certificate law also. This one was not investigated as to this feature of the law. In 1 establishment 27 out of 34 children, or 79.4 per cent, were illegally employed. Moreover, of the 7 children who were reemployed as legally employed in this establishment, 5 had on file certificates which had been tampered with. In 3 of the 7 establishments more than half of the children were illegally employed. Although 1 mill, employing 153 children, 140 of whom should have had certificates, was not examined as to this provision of the law, 201, or 40.4 per cent, of the 497 children employed in the establishments investigated in the State were illegally employed.

In Rhode Island children were employed under the legal age in 5 of the 10 establishments, and in violation of the certificate law in the same 5 establishments, and in 4 others. One establishment was not investigated as to certificates. In 1 establishment 33 children were under the legal age and 64 others were without certificates, making a total of 97 out of 114 children, or 85.1 per cent who were illegally employed. In 2 other establishments over half of the children were illegally employed. In the 10 establishments investigated, 238 children, 50 under legal age, and 188 without certificates, were found to be illegally employed. These constituted 25.9 per cent of all children in the mills found violating the law, and 47.8 per cent of all children in the mills found violating the law, and 47.8 per cent of all children in the mills schedule.

Methods of Enforcing Laws as to the Employment of Children in New England.

It seems very probable that the extent to which the law is violated in each State reflects the efficiency of the inspection force. An apparent inefficiency may be due to a

force insufficient to do the work or to lax methods of inspection. The following is a brief account of the provisions for the enforcement of the law in each State, with some information as to the methods used by inspectors to secure compliance with the law at the time of the investigation (1908).

Maine.

In Maine the duty of enforcing the laws relating to child labor is placed entirely upon the state factory inspector, who has no assistants. Furthermore, conflict between the compulsory education laws and the child labor laws has led to some confusion. Although the child labor law permits a child 14 years old to work, the compulsory education law is mandatory in requiring attendance at school until the child is 15 years of age, but the latter law also provides that the school committee, or superintendent of schools, or teachers acting by their direction, may excuse necessary absence. The latter provision, the factory inspector stated, practically eliminates the conflict between the laws, because in cases where the work of children 14 and 15 years old was adjudged necessary, they were excused from school attendance by the school superintendent. He stated that he had found such written excuses attached to the evidences of age on file in the offices of the factories.

There are great differences in the interpretations which school superintendents give to the compulsory education law. In some of the cities and towns the superintendents construe the law to mean that they have power to excuse pupils for temporary absence only, such absence as may be caused by illness of the pupil, death in the family, contagious disease, absence from town, or impassable roads. Such excuses presupposes the early return of the child to school and does not permit him to go to work.

There are other superintendents, however, who excuse children not only for occasional necessary absence but for permanent absence from school, if there is sickness or lack of domestic help in the home and the service of the children are desired there. Some also excuse children 14 and 15 years old from school attendance, knowing that they intend to work in factories, if in the opinion of the superintendents of schools the families of such children need the income from their labor. Some superintendents go even further and for such a reason excuse children who are under 14 years of age from school attendance knowing that they intend to work in factories. Of course, all children to whom such excuses are granted are free from apprehension by truant officers.

Sometimes such excuses from school attendance are furnished to the employers and by them filed, being the only evidence of age furnished to them. Obviously this is a violation of the law, since the same evidences of age are not required by the school law and by the child labor law. It frequently happens that a child who gave his age as 12 years on entering school is,

after two years, regarded as 14, and a certificate is issued to him by the teacher without further proof.

The state superintendent of public school said, in an interview with an agent of the Bureau, that superintendents of schools were allowed by the law to excuse absences from school, and that many superintendents regarded extreme poverty as a sufficient reason. Such excuse could be used at any age, but could not be used lawfully as work certificates, and no superintendent could properly excuse a child under 14, knowing that he was going to work.

The state factory inspector said that he had never known of a child 14 years old working in a factory to be taken out of the factory by a truant officer.

New Hampshire.

In New Hampshire there is no provision for the appointment of factory inspectors, as such. Truant officers, if required by the school board, must enforce the laws relating to child labor and shall enter factories for that purpose when so authorized and required. The state superintendent of public instruction is also given the authority to enforce such laws and to appoint a deputy for that purpose. The provision for enforcement by a state officer was enacted in 1901.

New Hampshire is the only State visited in which it was found that local truant officers went into the mills to any extent to search for truant children, although they were authorized to do so in other States. Some truant officers in this State reported that they had usually found children in the mills after school opened in the fall. Fines were seldom imposed. The mills were merely required to send the children out. There is a tendency, as has been mentioned, for children who are nearly 14 years of age to remain in the mill after school opens in the fall, and to work without certificates until they reach the proper age. This difficulty does not arise, of course, in the other States where the laws do not permit employment under the age of 14 years during vacation.

Massachusetts.

In Massachusetts the law provides that the inspectors of factories and public buildings shall visit factories for the purpose of enforcing the child labor laws, and also that a truant officer may take to school any child illegally employed and shall report his evidence of such illegal employment to the court. As a matter of fact, the duty of enforcing the law rests upon the factory inspectors almost entirely, although in some localities the truant officers visit the mills.

The chief factory inspector in Massachusetts stated in an interview with an agent of the Bureau that his department aimed to inspect each factory in the State annually, but that particular attention was given to textile factories. Several of the establishments visited in this investigation had records showing two or three visits by inspectors during the preceding year. The work was evidently thorough, as

only three mills were found which did not have certificates for every child.

In some localities in Massachusetts the truant officers visit the mills at definite intervals while night schools are in session, to enforce the law relating to illiterates. They also visit them at other times if they believe a child to be employed who should be in school. In other cities, notably in Boston, the truant officers believe that under the present law they are not authorized to enter factories.

Rhode Island.

In Rhode Island the state factory inspectors are charged with the duty of enforcing the child labor laws and making prosecutions for the violation of the same. They are required to report to the school authorities the name and residence of any child found working without a certificate. These inspectors inspect annually all factories in the State.

Formerly, truant officers in Rhode Island were authorized to prosecute violations of the child labor law as such, but this duty is now placed upon factory inspectors. There is some confusion as to what authority the truant officer still possesses. In some localities the truant officers have taken illegally employed children from the mills and prosecuted them as truants, thus indirectly enforcing the child labor law. In others the truant officers have taken children from the mills and returned them to school, but no prosecutions have been made. In one locality the truant officer stated that he was not allowed to go into the mills except when ordered by the superintendent of schools, and that he had never been ordered to do so during his term of two years. In other localities truant officers do not go into the mills to look for children.

The state factory inspector in this State has experienced some difficulty in preventing the employment of children without certificates during vacation. The idea has prevailed—and, it appears, has been fostered by the school authorities in some localities—that certificates are not essential to legal employment when school is not in session. By the use of circulars stating that such employment is not permissible under the laws of Rhode Island, the inspector has succeeded in eradicating this idea.

The method of inspection by the factory inspectors in Rhode Island encourages the employment of children without certificates. Both the inspectors and employers stated that only where a child is apparently under 14 years of age does the inspector give any attention to certificates. In such a case the certificate is demanded as proof of age, but for children apparently over 14 the certificates are neither demanded nor examined. So well established is this custom that in one mill the overseers explained that they did not have certificates for large children 14 and 15 years old because they knew that inspectors would not call for them.

The practice as to the custody of certificates varies. In some estab-

lishments the certificates are kept in the company's office, but in the majority of establishments visited they are kept by the various overseers, and the overseers are held responsible if any child is illegally employed. Opinions differ as to which method secures the best observance of the law. In his report for 1908 the commissioner of industrial statistics for Rhode Island, in an account of a special investigation made by his department as to the status of child labor in the State, avers that the violations of law which are occasionally detected almost invariably occur in the mills where the responsibility for its observance is divided up among the overseers. It is probable that where inspection is inadequate and the observance of the law depends upon the establishment itself violations are less likely to occur if the mill office takes the responsibility of seeing that the law is observed. On the other hand, if inspection is thorough and if violations of the law are prosecuted and fines imposed the other method is very effective. In some of the mills in Massachusetts where every child has this certificate on file, the overseers stated that they could not run the risk of incurring a heavy fine, and so before hiring children they compelled them to procure certificates. It is doubtful, if the management paid the fines for illegal employment and did not hold overseers directly responsible, whether the overseers would be so careful as they were found to be in nearly all of the Massachusetts mills visited.

Ramie Cultivation in South Africa.

In reply to an inquiry from an American correspondent as to the cultivation and production of ramie grass in South Africa, the following information, obtained from the Department of Agriculture of the Union of South Africa, is submitted:

Although Ramie has been under cultivation in the Transvaal for the last seven years, it is not giving results sufficiently encouraging to warrant the establishing of an industry at present. It is possible that with the closer settlement of the warmer portions of this Province the crop might be grown satisfactorily, but at present these parts are too sparsely settled by white people to make it practicable.

In Natal, however, conditions are more favorable to the production of a heavy output of ramie, and a planter in Zululand is testing one of the new Faure ramie machines.

Owing to the inadequacy of the decorticating machines on the market, there is no encouragement for the planter to establish more than very limited trial plots, and on this account there is no acreage worth speaking of in South Africa.—Silk.

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Relation of Association to Other Organizations

R. E. Hatch before Y. M. C. A. Conference

IF the relation of the Association to other organizations is a vital matter in the average Association policy, then it is emphatically true of the Cotton Mill Association if it would fulfill its mission. And if the attitude of the secretary towards other organizations determines largely the success of any Association, then is it doubly true in a Cotton Mill Association where the board of directors exercise all too little influence in determining the Association policy, and where the Y. M. C. A. is embodied in the person of the secretary so fully in the minds of many. If the material prosperity of the Association seem frequently to develop criticisms and attacks, then a double warning should be given the man who assumes the responsibility of the Mill Association. It is obvious that the greater amount of criticism will come from ignorance and misunderstanding, and the greater the number of uncultured people the more is to be expected scepticism regarding the work in its various forms. Right here is where the secretary in the mill community will perhaps most often fall short of his opportunities. If he appears bigoted to those with whom he has come to work, and I say appear advisedly, and would emphasize the thought, or if he seem resolved to know only Association work, needs, methods and plans his hands are tied however ambitiously he may endeavor to do the Master's will. At this point a community takes the secretary's measure and he achieves success or failure in enlisting men or in gaining their confidence.

What then shall be the relation of the Association to the Church, Sunday School, Young Woman's Christian Association, Public School, Secret Orders, and to insurance work and workers? Further, what shall be the relation to the work of the medical profession and the local health authorities, or to the police force and the courts. Or what the relation to the various forms of organized business, for the secretary will find his work vitally brought into relation to these. The subject of savings has been covered and the various forms of church work are to be fully discussed in a subsequent paper. There is great need that the secretary should be intelligent regarding these matters and be able at times intelligently to suggest and direct along right lines.

Perhaps in no other field is there welcome more warm, and fruits more rich and satisfying awaiting the co-operation of the Association than with the work of the public schools. Past observation would lead me to say that visits either friendly or critical are most rare in the average mill school. It has been my privilege to drop into the principal's position for a number of

days, and at different times, and I would recommend it as a most valuable experience. I endeavor to if possible do some of this supply work each year as I find teachers unable to meet their classes at different times. Sometimes the Secretary's wife has taught for consecutive weeks, thereby greatly enlarging her acquaintance and influence in the community. In one instance a bright child was found to have recited twice upon a reading lesson in which the greater number of words were unknown to the pupil and the ideas were gained and retained more largely from the accompanying cut than from any knowledge of the words. From this same room came a number of pupils in the third or fourth grade who had no knowledge of pronunciation, and spelling from sound; they appeared to spell entirely from memory, and naturally very poorly.

In no field is the old thought better illustrated than what is everybody's business is nobody's business. Who better than the Secretary can find such conditions and help to remedy them? Some specific things which can be done are: Organize play life and direct it. Group games may be introduced for the noon hour or a hare and hound chase immediately after school. Making possible medical treatment and examination or even dental examination and treatment as done by Mr. Parker at Monaghan Mills. This is a most vital piece of work in a community. Co-operating in producing entertainments on the part of the school which may be given at the Association, if more convenient, is a good work. Giving the privileges of the Association to different grades, always accompanied with the teacher, has been tried very successfully. An eight-grade given the use of the Bowling Alleys or the Swimming pool may be found a very pleasant arrangement to all. Or the building may be used for a school with proper care. Frequent, short chapel talks by the Secretary may be found to keep his sympathies keen and will be appreciated by pupils and teachers.

My personal experience and impression is that a few hours spent in co-operating with the schools may be worth vastly more than many subsequent laborious hours in the night classes when the body and mind are fatigued and the memory less retentive.

The secret orders present a far different problem, if it is such, and one in which there is room for wide difference of opinion. The same general principle must govern here as elsewhere. There must be an open friendliness and a purpose to join every force in making the good better and the best accessible to all. If these agencies are to some extent filling community needs they are to that extent servants of the people. I do not think that it is in any sense

essential that the Secretary be a member of these organizations, and am confident that he can not attend any of them, much less all of them, to his own satisfaction and that of the other members if he would keep pace with his work. I was very much impressed by the testimony of Mr. Mark, who was this summer a member of the Industrial Conference at Lake George, N. Y. He said: I consider it in no way essential to the success of the Secretary that he join any of these orders since he can attend but poorly. Mr. Mark estimated his annual payment to such orders and to his union to equal one hundred and fifty dollars. Right here is where we should hesitate and consider the orders that make a heavy demand upon the financial resources of the community. In a community of three hundred homes there will be found perhaps two hundred members of the various orders. The amounts paid in the way of regular and special dues is relatively large and far exceeds, in my judgment, the amounts paid for church and all other religious work or direct charity.

Inasmuch as but a small percentage of this amount goes for insurance it appears that our men are paying excessively for social enjoyment and entertainment and that the Association must fill a larger place in the social life of the community. We must take into account that the various lodges are older in their work in the communities in question than the Association and that their members have been educated by small regular payments to give sums much larger than we can secure for a membership offering much greater privileges. The secret order need never be considered a menace to the Association, to the community or to the home unless it be by making excessive demands upon its members in demanding too much of their time and money.

I think that the Association should cooperate with the orders in many ways. We had this summer several entertainments and lawn suppers given by the orders at the Association or upon the lawn where several hundred of our people attended and good times were enjoyed. We have often given the use of the Association for Sunday or other addresses to the orders. It is advantageous to cooperate with them in giving entertainments, receptions, socials and other such features. One minstrel show that the Secretary helped an order to arrange was largely attended and much good feeling was apparent after the burnt cork had quite vanished.

In many instances the Secretary will have to take the initiative and it will most often be his opportunity to serve.

With the Young Women's Christian Association the conditions are quite dissimilar to any stated above as the organization comes upon the field at the same time as our own, prepared to wage the same warfare with the same weapons, to the same end, except with the opposite sex. In any community efficient work by one organization would seem to pave the way for the other and doubtless does develop the feeling of need for the

same. Because the work is for the opposite sex cooperation in actual practice may be limited in kind and degree while all of the time there is the fullest desire to cooperate where possible. Especially is there need that there shall be always agreement regarding public announcements and dates affecting the entire community. Ultimately, as each organization more fully works out its policy and defines its field, it will doubtless be found that the work of the two dovetails together but never overlaps in making up the full round community life.

Regarding insurance companies and their work in our communities it is my experience that a mill community of fifteen or eighteen hundred will pay nearly one half of the salary of a local agent for collecting. In fact if one company has nearly all of the business in the village in the ten cent a week payment policies an agent may practically live upon one community and his percentages from the collections. The agent of the Virginia Life Insurance Company in our community states that within comparatively recent months thirty to forty men have changed their small policies for larger ones. This permits a man to carry much more insurance for the same cost, and for the preparing for ones family is upon a par with home buying. Another evil of our village insurance system is the insuring of every member for a small sum and by the payment of an excessive premium. Perhaps the entire sum would pay for a very valuable policy for the head of the family rather than for that which is practically only burial insurance for each member.

I have mentioned the police and the courts. When trouble comes with it comes the police. The young man takes a lark or the father attempts to drown grief caused by the butcher's bill and the police is on hand. Certainly so if the offender is a tractable sort and as easily led to the cooler as home. Apparently there is a growing tendency to regard arrest, certainly needless arrest, as a speedy way to develop criminals. Cooperating with the officer may not be either practical, or pleasant if so, but usually there will be some one higher up who is accessible and will be persuaded. A study of the number of arrests, their causes and the subsequent treatment of the arrested may be helpful, especially in a new community.

Lighting Mills.

It pays to equip a textile mill with a lighting system which illuminates the rooms evenly and well. A system which makes the artificially lighted room as easy to work in as it is when supplied with daylight is a practical arrangement. Each department of a textile mill has its peculiar lighting requirements, and these should be given attention.

The kind of artificial lights which are installed cheaply are not necessarily the most economical. This point is generally understood. The system whose operating expense is lowest is also often undesirable, which fact is frequently neglected.

It is economy to reduce lighting

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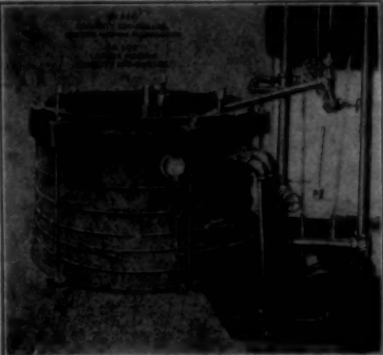
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bills as much as possible, so long as the room is properly lighted. The total cost of artificial light is a small part of the cost of production, and the extra expense for the best systems is money well spent.

Many mills could reduce the cost for light by keeping walls and ceilings painted with a good, white paint. It is not economy to use a cheap wash made from lime, for this will not last, and does not give the best results when new. The Hamilton Manufacturing Company, of Lowell, have recently painted the inside walls and ceilings in their mill, and many rooms are at least one-third lighter than before the improvement. With white walls, artificial light is not needed so early, and when it is required, fewer lights are necessary.

Rooms which are kept well painted are much lighter in the day time and operatives, therefore, will turn

out better work. Production is increased in quality and also in quantity.—Wool and Cotton Reporter.

"Do you know where little boys go to when they smoke?"

"Yep; up an alley."—Exchange.

A society leader declares that only one hundred and fifty of the Four Hundred are really in Society.

The other two hundred and fifty are living with their husbands.—Ex.

An authority says that modern wives are poor housekeepers, and that with them cooking is a lost art. Not quite.

They all know how to roast.—Ex.

Mansfield, Ohio, has landed a knockout blow on the chin of woman suffrage. It has decided that all women voters must give their real age.—Exchange.

Cloth Calculations

By
J. T. Kersey

Contributed Exclusively to Southern Textile Bulletin

THE proper way to find warp and filling required to produce a piece of goods of any required pick per inch in the warp and filling, yards per pound, and width.

To make the calculation simple I will start with the placing of the order which usually is received from the selling agent in this way.

Please make 100,000 yards of 64x60, 3 1-2, 5.35 goods.

Which means 100,000 yards of cloth with 64 warp threads per inch, 60 filling threads per inch, 3 1-2 inch width of finish cloth, 5.35 yards per pound.

In calculating the warp and filling required, we must not overlook the fact that we have to make allowance for the contraction, both in length, and with as both warp and filling contracts in process of weaving. We must also make allowance for the dressing which consists of starch and sizing compounds.

How to Find the Actual Contraction in the Warp.

It is a very easy matter for one to ascertain the contraction in length on any loom and on any grade of goods, as it is only necessary to measure say 10 inches of the warp, at some point between the beam and the harness, mark it and weave it through and see how many inches of cloth is produced with the 10 inches of warp.

Thus: If we get 9 inches of cloth with 10 inches of warp, the contraction is 10 per cent as we lose 1 yard in length.

Example $9 \div 10 = .90$

90 when subtracted from 100 leaves 10.

How to Find the Actual Contraction in the Filling.

Then to ascertain the contraction in the width, we measure the spread in the reed, and also measure the width of the cloth, which if divided by the spread and subtracted from 100 as above will show the per cent.

Width of cloth 38.50 inches divided by spread in reed 41.58 inches, equals 92.

92 when subtracted from 100 leaves 8, which is the per cent or the shrinkage of the width.

How to Find the Per Cent of Starch and Sizing.

To ascertain the per cent of sizing that is being put on the warp, is not quite so easy, but a very good way and the one I have adopted is to divide the total pounds of starch and sizing, used for a week or month, by the total pounds of cloth woven in the same time.

Thus: Total pounds sizing 1600,000 divided by total pounds cloth 40,000, equals 4.

4 per cent of the cloth is starch and sizing compound, which leaves 96 per cent of it cotton or thread.

The Analysis of a Yard of Cloth.

A yard of cloth contains a certain number of yards of warp thread. A yard of cloth contains a certain number yards of filling thread. A yard of cloth contains a certain number grains of warp thread, a certain number of grains of filling thread, a certain number of grains of sizing compounds.

There is a certain per cent of the cloth warp, filling, and size compounds, which in either case can be varied to suit any special requirement, but unless the cloth has to test the same in breaking or tearing strength, in both warp and filling, the filling should be finer in numbers than the warp as the looms will run much longer without stopping, for a new bobbin of filling, which will lessen the chances of thin places, and also increase the capacity of the loom. Then also the coarser the filling the greater the contraction in the length of the warp.

Actual Tests.

I have found by actual test that number 40 fillings will contract the length of warp about .166-1000 per cent pick or about 10 per cent when putting in 60 picks of filling per inch.

The contraction in width depends of course, on the tension on the warp, and also the distance from the sand roll to the temple. The greater the length, the greater the contraction in width, but for this grade of goods is about 7 or 8 per cent.

If we increase the picks per inch, the contraction will also increase, also if we use the same picks and make the filling coarser the contraction will increase. As I have said

before, one can vary the number of either the warp or filling, and still keep the weight of the goods the same.

As 64x60, 38 1-2, 5.25 goods seems to be a familiar weave I will take it for my example.

Question: What number of warp and filling is required to produce a piece of goods 64x60, 38 1-2, 5.35?

56 per cent to be warp.

4 per cent to be starch and sizing compound.

40 per cent to be filling.

Total 100 per cent.

Allowing 10 per cent contraction in the length of the warp, and 7 per cent contraction in the width of the goods. Also what reed and harness is required for a 2-harness weave.

As there is 7,000 grains in a pound, 7000.00 divided by 5.35 equals 1308 grains is the total weight of 1 yard of the cloth.

1308x56 per cent warp equals 732.48 grains of warp thread.

1308x4 per cent size equals 52.22 grains of starch and compounds.

1308x4 per cent size equals 52.22 523.20 grains of filling thread.

Total 100 per cent equals 1308 grs.

Now as we have proportioned the weight, we will proceed to find the required number of warp and filling.

64x38 1-2 equals 2464 ends or threads in the warp, plus 10 per cent contraction, is 2710 yards of warp in 1 yard of cloth.

38 1-2x108 equals 41.58 inches spread in the reed.

41.58x60 equals 2494.8 equals total yards of filling in 1 yard cloth.

2494.8x8 1-3

=39.57 number of 523.20 grs. filling filling required.

The Reed.

2464 ends spread on 41.58 inches equals 29.62 dents per inch.

The Harness.

2464 =1232 spread on 41.58 inches on 2 each harness for 2 harness goods.

Note: In calculating the reed which in this case shows 2.62 dents per inch can be reduced slightly. See Draper's reed table which shows 29.35 dents per inch.

The Selvage.

24 ends are usually allowed for

selvage, but while I use 24 selvage threads, yet I do not add them to what the calculation calls for as I consider it thrown away as the more threads that are used the finer the yarn has to be and the more it costs per pound to make it. To make it plainer for those of my readers that are not familiar with the weaving I will say that I use the amount of ends that the width multiplied by the warp threads per inch call for, and am very particular that I get my reed so proportioned that I get the required width, after deducting the selvage threads. It is very expensive to a mill to have to add more ends than the calculation calls for in order to get the width, and I consider it very important that the reed is of the correct dents per inch.

Japan's Growing Silk Industry.

Last year the production of silk cocoons in Japan amounted to over 15,000,000 bushels. Nagana being the centre of the largest output. In the number of silk-producing areas, Gumma Prefecture heads the list with 43,274 houses. The largest consumers of Japanese silk are the American silk mills and dealers in fabrics, France and Italy coming next. The total value of last year's output of Japanese raw silk was about 100,000,000 yen; textile 99,000,000 yen, while silk mixtures stood at some 25,000,000 yen. The government has now established silk examination warehouses at Yokohama so that no exportation is permitted that does not actually correspond to the quality and weight required. Such government regulation will do for the Japanese silk trade what government inspection and grading has done for the Canadian grain trade.—Silk.

Milk from beans is the latest discovery.

Can you imagine a fellow getting up in the morning and milking a bean?

Now, if the scientists can only get green peas to lay eggs the food problem will be solved.—Ex.

W. H. BIGELOW

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DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

November Contest.

One of our subscribers says that if the subject of the November contest was "The Management of the Overseer by the Help" he would be better acquainted with the subject than with "The Management of Help."

We are much gratified with the interest that is being taken in the November contest and we expect many valuable ideas to be brought out.

"Management of Help" is an important subject and failure to understand how to manage help is responsible for the lack of success of many otherwise competent mill men.

We hope that every one who has any practical ideas upon this subject will contribute an article to this contest. Let no one hold back because they can not write or spell, well for we will take pleasure in correcting errors in spelling, etc.

What we want are the practical ideas of men who have spent years in managing help and these articles are later put in book form and will furnish valuable suggestions for the young men who are growing up in the industry.

The articles are limited to three full columns which will contain about 2000 words.

Contest Rules.

(1). The judges will be seven men actively engaged in cotton manufacturing.

(2). They will be instructed to award the prizes to men who contribute the best practical papers on "The Management of Help."

(3). Papers must not be of greater length than three columns.

(4). Papers will be published in the same order as received by us and where two papers are of equal merit the one received first will be given the decision.

(5). No paper will be considered in the contest which is received later than November 15th.

(6). Assumed names must be signed to the articles, but the real names must be known to us.

(7). After the discussion is closed the articles will be printed in book form with either the real or assumed names of the writers, according to their wishes.

A Question.

Editor:

Will some superintendent or spinner be so kind as to tell me whether or not is the weaver's business to clean or string all filling quills be-

What Do You Know

About Managing Help?

It is said that seventy-five per cent. of the Superintendents and Overseers, who lose out, do so because they cannot manage help.

Do You Know Why

They Cannot Manage Help?

Has your experience taught you how to manage the help so as to get quantity and quality of production.

During November, 1911, the Southern Textile Bulletin will run a contest for the best practical article upon "The Management of Help."

FIRST PRIZE \$10.00

SECOND PRIZE \$5.00

We would like to have you contribute an article to this contest.

Southern Textile Bulletin, Charlotte, N. C.

fore sending to spinning room. Or in detail:

is it the spinner's business to clean these quills. 7. 11. 44. =.995 inches.

Questions and Answers.

The following are some of the questions asked on the recent cotton spinning examinations of the City and Guilds of London Institute and the answers to same:

Question.—What are the governing principles in regard to the amount of twist put into a roving? Give a list of the common multipliers for Indian, Egyptian, and American cotton, and also calculate the turns per inch put in a roving from the following particulars:—Wheel on front roller 180 teeth, wheel on top cone shaft, driving the front roller wheel, 60 teeth; wheel on top cone shaft driven from the twist wheel, 50 teeth; twist wheel, 38 teeth; wheel on driving shaft, 65 teeth, driving through a 98 carrier to a wheel of 42 teeth; skew gear wheel, 50 teeth, driving a wheel on spindle of 24 teeth. Sketch the arrangement.

Answer.—For some reason the diameter of front roller is omitted from the particulars given, in this question, and so we have assumed this diameter to be 1-4 inches. Method 1, taking the steps of the problem

50x810x4x7
delivered from front roller for 1 revolution of the pulley shaft.

(b) 1x65x50
=3.21 revolutions.

42x24
of spindle for one of pulley shaft.

(c) 3.21x.995=3.22 turns per inch.

Method II.—Working all in one operation:—

1x65x50x50x180x4x7
=3.22 turns.

42x24x1x38x60x5x22
per inch as before.

The leading principle in regard to twist per inch in fly frames usually consists in putting in as little twist as possible, so long as the cotton will wind on the at the fly frame, and unwind at the next machine without undue breakages.

There are certain standard multipliers for twist, and officials should endeavor to come somewhere near these standards, although there is no compulsion whatever so long as the work and wages are sufficiently good. The longer stapled cotton will work well with a lower twist per inch than the shorter stapled, and hence it is a general practice to work on the idea. For example, on the roving frame the common multipliers might be about 8 for

Superintendents and Overseers

Montgomery Cordage Co.

Montgomery, Ala.

T. G. Hawkins.....Superintendent
Tom Jones.....Carder
Walter Sayers.....Spinner

Waverly Cotton Mill.

Laurinburg, N. C.

A. M. Fairley.....Superintendent
H. B. McAbee.....Carder and Spinner
F. L. Glover.....Master Mechanic

Scotland Mill.

Laurinburg, N. C.

A. M. Fairley.....Superintendent
S. J. Siler.....Carder
C. J. Terry.....Spinner
F. L. Glover.....Master Mechanic

Darlington Cotton Mills.

Darlington, S. C.

G. A. Buchanan.....Superintendent
L. H. Miller.....Asst. Supt.
E. A. Franks.....Weaver
W. A. Jordan.....Cloth Room
W. H. Fleming.....Master Mechanic

Hartsville Cotton Mill.

Springstein Cotton Mills.

Chester, S. C.

J. A. Adams.....Superintendent
D. E. Mehaffey.....Carder
J. B. Broadnax.....Spinner
W. F. Stegall.....Weaver
W. W. McDowell.....Cloth Room
W. E. Diggle.....Dyer
L. W. Misenheimer.....Mas. Mechanic

Tallassee Falls Manufacturing Co.

Tallassee, Ala.

Jno. O'Brien.....Superintendent
O. F. Veal.....Carder
J. D. Crockett.....Spinner
Robt. L. Harris, Sr. Weaver, No. 1
E. Herring.....Weaver, No. 2
J. K. Broom.....Weaver, No. 3
J. M. Spence.....Cloth Room
J. E. Sisk.....Beamer and Slasher
Alonzo Mason.....Twister Room
Walter Wright.....Master Mechanic

Egyptian, 1.1 for good American, 1.2 for moderate American, and 1.35 for Indian. In each case the square root of the counts is multiplied by this constant to obtain the twist per inch required. In actual work these standards are varied according to the requirements of individual cases.

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Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the post office at Charlotte, N. C., under the Act of March 3d, 1879:

THURSDAY, October 19

The Pay In Advance System.

Several months ago we announced that the subscription list of this journal would be placed upon a pay-in-advance system and since that time we have been carrying out that idea.

We allow new subscribers thirty days in which to pay and their names are then dropped if they have not paid. On the first of each month we drop from our list all subscribers whose subscriptions have expired and have not been renewed.

We know that some of our best friends have become very sore with us because their names were dropped but having adopted this policy we expect to continue same.

We want subscribers but we do not consider that a man who can not pay \$1.00 per year for a journal like the Southern Textile Bulletin is of any value to our advertisers. We could pad our list with a lot of non-paying subscribers but is it growing, as fast as we could ask, under the pay-in-advance system and the quality of our subscribers is much better.

The Cotton Situation.

The cotton market seems to be entirely demoralized and is only noted for its steady decline.

Crop estimates have been increased and eight cent cotton is a prediction which is frequently heard and those, who a short time ago were predicting twenty cent cotton, are among the most prominent of the low price proclaimers.

We do not profess to know the future course of cotton and we realize that the pendulum of price when once started often swings too far but we do believe that cotton is now at a figure which will show no profit to the producer and that in the natural course of events it will not remain for any long period if it goes below the present figure.

Fifteen cent cotton brought loss and ruin to the mills and cotton below nine cents will bring no profit to the farmer. We were sorry to see cotton at the extreme figure which has prevailed during the past year and we will also regret to see the price level work lower than that which now exists.

In the opinion of conservative

men the 1911 crop will prove to be somewhere near 14,000,000 bales which is by no means more cotton than the world will need, for the mills are now busy and many of them are sold ahead for a long period.

One export mill tells us that they were recently offered orders that would net them over \$1.00 per loom per day and we know of at least one mill that is now sold up well into 1913.

This could hardly have been believed a few weeks ago, but the situation has shown a remarkable improvement and the buying movement has been far greater than is generally supposed.

During the past three years merchants have allowed their shelves to become very empty of cotton goods but when cotton is nine to ten cents per pound they reason that they can not expect much lower prices for goods and are therefore proceeding to fill their shelves with the old time supplies.

If the price of cotton drops to a much lower basis there are many mills that will not only buy their supply for this season but also for the 1912-1913 season for they will realize that there is no assurance that a large crop will follow the present one.

While we are by no means certain that cotton will not go lower we do not believe the bottom is very far and we take no stock in the wild predictions of the speculators who are busy fostering the bearish sentiment.

The "dope" sent out from New York would lead one to believe that cotton will soon be selling for about two cents per pound and that there will be no demand for it.

Since early in the summer we have pointed out the possibilities of the 1911 crop and we have expected ten cent cotton but since the price has gone below that figure and is close to the cost of production we do not see any reason to get wildly bearish and we consider it a time that call for the cool judgment of the mill men.

Silk Business Booming.

Everybody in the silk business yesterday was an optimist. The market was crowded with buyers from the largest houses and everywhere we heard of good business. The feeling seems to be that things have taken a change for the better and that the spring business is going to be very good.—Daily Trade Review.

Favor Uniform Contracts.

Berlin, Germany.—The international committee of the Cotton Spinners' and Weavers' society, in session here adopted a uniform contract for the purchase of raw cotton, including the addition of a moisture test, the reduction of the margin of overweight and underweight to 1 instead of 5 per cent., and the retention of the option to demand net weights in the purchase of cotton. The commission is organizing a trip of cotton men in 1912 to study Egyptian cotton raising.

Japan's Cotton Purchases.

"In raw cotton, Japan increased its imports by over 1000,000,000 pounds in 1910, as compared with 1909, paying a total of \$79,292,460 for 660,426,534 pounds. The total increase in the price paid was upward of \$25,000,000, however, owing to the higher price of cotton, and against this Japan advanced its exports of cotton goods \$8,000,000. Its increase in cotton yarn sales alone, mostly to China, was between \$6,000,000 and \$7,000,000. But Japan's augmented purchases of raw cotton came mostly from British India, while imports from the United States dropped off over 35,000,000 pounds.

"For 1910, cotton imported from the United States reached \$8,562,178 in value.

"The high price of cotton in the United States turned Japanese buyers to British India and China."—Consular Reports.

"Cotton Corner" Case Before Highest Court.

Washington, D. C.—The legal contest before the supreme court of the United States over the question of whether a "corner" of the cotton market is a violation of the Sherman anti-trust law began October 4th, when Solicitor Lehmann filed a brief contending that the law so applies.

The point arose from the appeal of the government from the action of the New York federal court in quashing certain counts of an indictment against James A. Patton, Eugene G. Seales, Frank B. Hayne and William P. Brown.

A general corner can no more be accomplished in a commodity like cotton without affecting the entire commerce in that staple, says the solicitor general, "than Shylock's bond could be enforced without shedding a drop of blood."

PERSONAL NEWS

E. E. Barneycastle has been promoted to second hand in carding at the Elizabeth Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

J. T. McGregor, superintendent of the Florence Mills, Forest City, N. C., paid us a visit last week.

W. C. Eason has been promoted to assistant superintendent of the Alpine Mills No. 1, Morganton, N. C.

J. K. Collier has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Girard Cotton Mills, Girard, Ala.

W. S. Dean has accepted a position with the Locke Mills, Concord, N. C.

J. L. Grice, of Shelby, N. C., is now located at Kings Mountain, N. C.

J. H. Hogan has resigned as superintendent of the Springfield Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C.

E. D. Byrd has accepted the position of overseer of carding at the Gate City Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Jay Cannon, of Concord, N. C., has accepted a position at the gin of the Cannon Mills, Kannapolis, N. C.

R. L. Pope has resigned as overseer of carding at the Gate City Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

Fred Rausbotham has resigned as master mechanic at the Gate City Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

I. C. Stallings has resigned as overseer of carding at the Glencoe Mills, Columbia, S. C.

C. F. Blum has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Glencoe Mills, Columbia, S. C.

J. L. Morrow has resigned his position at Lancaster, S. C., and is now located elsewhere.

A. W. Greer, of the Griffin (Ga.) Mills has accepted a position at Silira, Ala.

A. W. Gibson has resigned as overseer of spinning at the Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

B. F. Williams is now master mechanic at the Gate City Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

R. L. Wilson has accepted his former position as superintendent of the Floyd Mills, Rome, Ga.

G. R. Lassiter has resigned as master mechanic at the Bellvue Mill, Hillsboro, N. C.

Geo. W. Starnes, of Lancaster, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at Irene, S. C.

E. S. Tramwell has resigned as superintendent of the Elk Cotton Mills, Fayetteville, Tenn.

F. W. Smith, of Lowell, N. C., has become carder and spinner at the Anna Mill, Kings Mountain, N. C.

W. R. Atherton, of Bemis, Tenn., is now overseer of carding at Calhoun, Ga.

C. D. Barfield has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at Canton (Ga.) Mills.

J. N. Carter, of Inman, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of slashing at Arkwright, S. C.

A. C. Crawford has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at Grendel Mill No. 2, Greenwood, S. C.

J. K. Poole, of Spartanburg, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Laurens (S. C.) Mill.

W. E. Taylor, of Cowpens, S. C., is now fixing looms at the Spartan Mills, Spartanburg, S. C.

Gus Metcalf is now grinding cards at the Atlas Mfg. Co., Bessemer City, N. C.

N. G. Creel, of Mobile, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of cloth room at the Albany (Ga.) Cotton Mills.

W. L. Morrison has resigned as overseer of cloth room at the Albany (Ga.) Mills, and accepted a position with the Columbus (Ga.) Manufacturing Company.

CARDS,
DRAWING,

COTTON
MILL MACHINERY

SPINNING
FRAMES,

MASON MACHINE WORKS

TAUNTON, MASS.

EDWIN HOWARD, Southern Agent
Charlotte, N. C.

COMBERS,
LAP MACHINES

MULES,
LOOMS.

T. B. Bennett, of Liberty, S. C., is now overseer of spinning at Catechee, S. C.

G. F. Henderson has resigned the position of overseer of the weaving and cloth room at the Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala.

J. J. Huffstickler, of Laurinburg, N. C., has accepted the position of superintendent of the Springfield Mills, Laurel Hill, N. C.

J. T. Huff has been promoted to the position of overseer of spinning with the Willingham Mills, Macon, Ga.

C. T. Hughes has been promoted from loom fixer to second hand in weaving at the Victor Mills, Greer, S. C.

H. B. Massey has resigned as second hand in carding at the Elizabeth Mills, Charlotte, N. C., to accept a position with the Southern Spindle & Flyer Co.

J. T. Berry, of the Ivy Mills, Hickory, N. C., has accepted a position at the Henry River Mills, Hilderbran, N. C.

J. W. Waters, of the Gainesville (Ga.) Cotton Mills, has purchased a handsome building lot in Gainesville.

W. W. Smith, of Morganton, N. C., has become second hand in carding at the Inverness Mill, Winston-Salem, N. C.

Jas. Peeler has resigned as carder and spinner at the Anna Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C., to accept a similar position at Blacksburg, S. C.

S. E. Reese, of Mayesworth, N. C., has accepted the position of night carder at the Jewell Mill, Thomasville, N. C.

James Light, of Greenville, S. C., has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Bellvue Mills, Hillsboro, N. C.

J. W. McAlpine, of Charlotte, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning with the Monarch Mills, Dallas, N. C.

W. T. Moody, of Hillsboro, Texas, has accepted the position of overseer of spinning with the Bonham Mills, Bonham, Texas.

J. C. Morton has been promoted from second hand to overseer of carding with the Darlington Manufacturing Company, Darlington, S. C.

Wesley Newton has been promoted from second hand to overseer of spinning with the Highland Park Mill No. 3, Charlotte, N. C.

J. B. Bowie has been promoted from section hand to second hand in weaving at the Ware Shoals (S. C.) Manufacturing Company.

Guy M. Vann, of the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala.

W. A. Wood, superintendent of the Delgado Mills, Wilmington, N. C., has been promoted to general superintendent of that mill and also the Bellwill Mills of the same place.

G. R. Jones has resigned his position with the Columbus (Ga.) Manufacturing Company, and is now with the Metropolitan Insurance Company of that place.

Jake Lindsay has resigned as machinist with the Cowpens (S. C.) Manufacturing Company, and is now machinist with the Mary Louise Mills of the same place.

OVERFLOW PERSONALS PAGE 16.



CAPACITY 1000 POUNDS LINT PER HOUR.

"IT WORKS ADMIRABLY"

"THE BEST SOLUTION OF THE PROBLEM OF CLEANING - OPENING - BLOOMING - OF COTTON"

SLATER MANUFACTURING COMPANY

Pawtucket, R. I.

Sept. 25th, 1911.

Empire Duplex Gin Co.
68 William Street, New York, N. Y.

Gentlemen: We received your C. O. B. Machine, and put same in operation, and find that it works admirably. From what we have seen up to date it seems to be the best solution of the problem of "Cleaning, Opening and Blooming" of cotton in the Picker room that we have yet found, particularly for Egyptian or any compressed cotton. It puts the fiber in such beautiful shape for the action of the pickers and cards that we are satisfied that those machines are able to do their work much better. We are glad to see improvements being made in the Picker Room end of the cotton mill, as it seems that all attention in the way of improvements in the last decade have been in the finishing processes of the mill. We wish for you every success.

Yours very truly,

SLATER MANUFACTURING CO.
Wm. H. Harris, Treasurer.

MANUFACTURED BY

EMPIRE DUPLEX GIN COMPANY, 68 William St., New York

MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

Cowpens, S. C.—The Cowpens Manufacturing Company has been stopped about two days in the week on account of the lack of power.

LaFayette, Ga.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the LaFayette Cotton Mills will be held Saturday, October 21st.

Ozark, Ark.—The project of establishing a cotton mill at this place seems to have been abandoned as nothing has been done regarding the proposed concern.

Lumberton, N. C.—The Dresden Mills have purchased a yarn humidifying machine from the C. G. Sargent's Son Co., of Graniteville, Mass.

Cedartown, Ga.—The warehouse of the Cedartown Cotton and Export Company was badly damaged by fire recently. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Greer, S. C.—At the annual meeting of the Franklin Mills held on October 4th resolutions were adopted relative to Frank Burgess, a member of the Board of Directors, who recently died.

Rome, Ga.—The Anchor Duck Mills have been awarded a blue ribbon and a gold medal on the exhibits of some of their products at the Appalachian Exposition at Knoxville, Tenn.

Chattanooga, Tenn.—The Buster Brown Hosiery Mills have now under construction a new two-story building 225 by 65 feet, for the manufacture of Buster Brown Hosiery. They expect this new factory to be ready by January, first.

Lebanon, Tenn.—The Lebanon Woolen Mills have reduced their capital from \$100,000 to \$41,700. The output of this concern consists of bed blankets. H. K. Edgerton is president and R. T. Powell is secretary and treasurer.

Orangeburg, S. C.—The Orange Cotton Mills will install new machinery as stated recently. Contracts have been awarded and the new equipment will be principally new slubbing and drawing machinery. This company's present equipment is 5,300 spindles for manufacturing yarn.

Morganton, N. C.—To increase their storage facilities the Alpine Mills have completed arrangements for the erection of a warehouse to cost about \$3,000. Construction has begun on this new building. This company is operating an equipment of 10,440 ring spindles with accompanying cards, etc., driven by steam power. It is a \$150,000 enterprise and employs about 250 people.

Baltimore, Md.—The Maryland Belting and Packing Company of this place has been incorporated to manufacture cotton duck, belting, packing cotton and leather belting. The capital stock is \$3,000,000. Geo. D. Iverson, Jr., Chas. E. Eichner and H. G. Lawrence are incorporators of the new concern.

Marietta, Ga.—The Marietta Knitting Company expects to occupy the new building which it has been erecting by November. The new structure is 300 feet long, the floor space comprising 40,000 square feet. This company manufactures seamless cotton half hose and employs about 175 people. It is capitalized at \$100,000.

Dublin, Ga.—An involuntary bill of bankruptcy has been filed in the Federal Court in this place, by the creditors of the Georgia Cotton Mills. This mill was reported recently as preparing to sell to satisfy two mortgages and other outstanding debts. It is now stated that the liabilities of the company will about equal the \$100,000 capital of the company.

Lawrenceville, Ga.—The Lawrenceville Manufacturing Company has leased its plant here to the Gate City Mills, of East Point, and the lessees will start the mill at once. The property is owned by the Fuller and Stowell Company, of Milwaukee, and has been closed since early spring. It is a 3,000 spindle mill and the owners will either sell the plant or greatly enlarge its capacity.

Newton, N. C.—The Fidelity Hosiery Mills Company, has awarded the contract for new equipment to be added to its 200 knitting machines and accompanying apparatus. It is also giving consideration to the erection of the new building, mentioned recently, which will be its new home. Plans and specifications will be ready soon, but will probably not be submitted to contractors until next spring.

Laurinburg, N. C.—Representatives of the Yadkin River Power Co., now developing Blewitt's Falls power, have been in Laurinburg in conference with business men, among them being J. P. McRae, president of the local cotton mills, looking to the making of arrangements to enter this section with the power.

The company has already completed its lines to Raleigh, Durham, and Henderson and will be able to turn on the power in January. They would like to take in Bennettsville, McColl and Laurinburg but it depends largely upon the decision of the local cotton mills as to whether Laurinburg will be touched.

Franklinville, N. C.—On account of low water the Franklinville Manufacturing Company, of this place, and the Cedar Falls Manufacturing Company, Mill No. 2, at Central Falls, shut down a part of this week. Many of the operatives took advantage of the opportunity to attend the Central Carolina Fair at Greensboro. With the exception of stoppages on account of low water, all of the mills in this section are operating on full time.

Columbus, Ga.—A petition for a renewal of the charter of the Georgia Manufacturing Company was filed in the office of the clerk of the superior court this week for a period of twenty years.

The original charter was granted to the W. H. Young Company, December 18, 1891, and the company became the Georgia Manufacturing Company January 21, 1895. The charter asks for the same privileges under its renewal as was enjoyed under the old charter.

Union, S. C.—The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Union Cotton Mills was held last week at the offices of the company, a majority of the stock being represented. The new board of directors which under a change of the charter now consists of nine men, was named as follows: H. S. Probasco, R. L. Wescott, J. P. Shattuck, Wm. McWilliams, W. P. Jackson, G. W. Davenport, D. W. Lawrence, P. D. Fortune, J. E. Patton. The officers of the company are P. D. Fortune, president; G. W. Davenport, vice-president; J. P. Shattuck, secretary and treasurer.

Charleston, S. C.—At a meeting of the stockholders of the Royal Bag and Yarn Manufacturing Company no decision was reached in the matter of the proposed reorganization of the mill, which went into bankruptcy a few months ago. The meeting adjourned for two weeks. Some progress has been made toward the proposed reorganization as the report of the committee indicated that further conference was desired by the stockholders' committee. In the meantime the creditors will have a meeting and the committee will have the benefit of their views in the pending proposition.

It was agreed that the meeting should adjourn to reconvene on Tuesday, October 24th, at which time, as stated, it is expected that a definite conclusion will be reached on the reorganization of the corporation and a resumption of operations.

Houston, Texas.—It has been authoritatively announced, a local report says, that complete arrangements have been made by a textile concern of Lowell, Mass., for the erection and operation of a cotton

mill on the St. Louis, Brownsville and Mexico railroad line in the lower Rio Grande valley. The plant will be at San Benito and will handle the cotton of that immediate district.

The report continues: "Representatives of the company were at San Benito looking over the ground and announced that the work on the buildings necessary will be begun immediately. Mexican girls of the immediate vicinity will be employed as operatives and will be trained by expert operators brought down from the North. About 100 of these experts will be placed in charge of 300 Mexican girls."

"The plant will be ready for operation early next year, according to the representatives of the company. The men behind the enterprise are strong capitalists and experienced in cloth manufacture. They were influenced to investigate the opportunities of Southwest Texas by B. F. Yoakum, who personally conducted a party of Massachusetts millers to the region in question. The mill will produce unbleached domestics and possibly duck goods."

Mill Building at Greenville.

The Greenville S. C. Daily News has the following story relative to recent mill building in their town:

The Dunean Mills.

The construction of the Dunean Cotton Mills was begun the latter part of last May. It is hoped that the mammoth structure will be completed by the latter part of December. This adds a "feather" to Greenville's cap in the building line for this year. The Dunean Mills of which Capt. Ellison A. Smyth is organizer, consists of some five handsome buildings. There is the main mill building, two stories in height and 130 by 471 feet in size. Besides the main building, there is a weave shed, 209 by 408 feet; a cloth room, 209 by 45 feet and two stories high; a boiler house and three warehouses, two stories in height and each 100 by 50 feet. The weave shed, cloth room and boiler house are of the slow-burning mill construction type. The main building is constructed of brick and has reinforced concrete floors. On an average, two hundred men are employed in the building of this mill, and the weekly payroll runs between \$1800 and \$2,500. Plans for the Dunean Mills were drawn by J. E. Sirrine. The contractors are the Fiske-Carter Construction Co.

The Westervelt Mills.

The News regrets that information as complete as the above cannot be given in regard to the Westervelt Mills. Several efforts were made to get the information from the contractors—Gallivan Building Company—but each time those in charge were reported to be out of the city. Like the Dunean Mills, the Westervelt Mill represents an

investment of one million dollars. Work on this mill is a little farther advanced than on the Dunbar Mill, for the reason that this former company was organized and work started first. The Westervelt Mills are situated west of the city and on a large tract of land lying between the Easley Bridge road and the Anderson road. Plans for the structure were drawn by Lockwood Green & Co., of Boston and Greenville. The president of the com-

Addition to Monaghan Mill.

That a large cloth room has been constructed at Monaghan Mill is not known by any too many Greenville people. While the cloth room is among the smaller buildings which have gone up this year, it helps to swell the grand total. This cloth room, a two story brick structure, of regular mill construction type, is situated at the western end of the mill building. It has been completed and the work of placing the machinery in it is now under way. At the same time that this work has been going on the western end of the main building has been extended several feet. As is known the western end of the main building was constructed of wood. With the extension, which is now being finished up, the type of the end has been changed to brick. The extension of the main building is quite an undertaking in itself, when one considers the width of the building and the fact that it is four or five stories high.

Capacity of C. O. B. Machine.

Through a typographical error the capacity of the C. O. B. machine was stated in their advertisement on page 11 last week to be 100 instead of 1000 pounds per hour.

Few machines that have been put on the market have met with more success than the C. O. B. machine manufactured by the Empire Duplex Gin Co., of New York, and the mills that have installed them speak in high terms of their work.

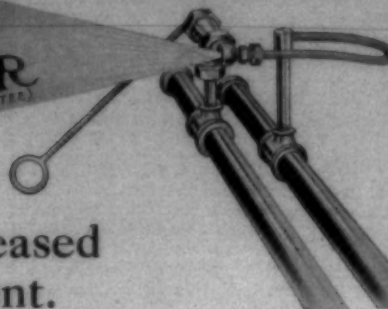
They clean and fluff the cotton and do not leave the heavy work to be done by the cards.

Meeting of Southern Textile Association.

One of our Traveling Representatives who has been working Southern Georgia writes us that he finds that great interest is being taken in the meeting of the Southern Textile Association at Atlanta, Ga., on December 2. This is the first time that the superintendents and overseers of Georgia and Alabama have had the opportunity of attending a meeting and a record attendance is expected.

TURBO-HUMIDIFIER

(THE HUMIDIFIER WITH THE GUARANTEE)



Production Increased Over 10 Per Cent.

Here is an extract from a recent unsolicited letter to us:

"We take pleasure in advising you that the Turbo-Humidifiers which you have installed in our plant work to our full satisfaction. Knowing the trouble with other systems, the simple construction of your system appealed to us, and we are glad that we picked out a good thing.

"Since we installed your system our production has increased over 10%. The day we started up the humidifiers we worked under very unfavorable conditions, and within two hours after starting up our machinery was turning out production to its full capacity."

THE G. M. PARKS CO.

FITCHBURG, MASS.

Southern Office, No. 1 Trust Bldg., Charlotte, N. C.
B. S. COTTRELL, Manager

Cream on Lace Goods.

Some of the older methods of dyeing still hold their own in some branches against the new. Members of both the natural coloring matters and the mineral colors are still largely used for the dyeing of certain classes of goods. In the dyeing of lace material, cream, ecru, and cinnamon shades, which are very largely called for, are often dyed at the present time with Iron in a dilute cold acid bath containing, as may be required, small quantities of Tannin, Fustic, Logwood, and possibly a portion of a brown basic dyestuff.—Textile Colorist.

Spinning Room.

Rolls should be kept clean and properly oiled, always having plenty of newly covered spare top rolls on hand, so the spinners can keep their rollers in good condition. Set the rolls a trifle further apart than the average length of staple cotton being spun. Keep the frames level. Teach your second hand and section hands to attend to business and see that the help under them are working for the interest of the company. See that the spindles are well oiled. Keep the spindle pulleys or whirlers free from waste and lint so the bands can work in their proper places. If one has enough cotton around the groove it will cause the spindle to run slower than one that is properly cleaned and will cause a little less twist. To keep all spindles running, have a good hand boy. When a spinner keeps piecing up the same end often in spinning one set of yarn, look into the matter and see what is the trouble. The spindle may be bent or off center, or the ring may have got out. Perhaps they are worn. Sometimes a little lint getting into the groove of the whirl will cause the thread to keep breaking, or if the guide wire gets a little wrong the result is the same. When the rings begin to trouble a very good plan is to get a set of new rings for one frame and replace the old ones with the new ones; then with the old rings repair the rest of the frame, then better spinning will result than if you mix the new rings all through the room.

The overseer must bear in mind quality first, quantity second. If the spinner receives a good roving with a draft of 6, there is no reason why he can't get production and quality. Waste is very important. Teach the help the loss to the company in making waste. Always keep an extra doffer boy around so that he can help out when too many frames doff together, or when one of the regular doffers is sick.—Canadian Textile Journal.

Textile Directories

Southern Cotton Mill Directory

BY TEXTILE PUBLISHING CO.

POCKET SIZE \$1.00

American Textile Directory

BY LORD & NAGLE

Office Edition \$3.00 Traveling Edition \$2.00

Blue Book

BY DAVIDSON PUBLISHING CO.

Office Edition \$4.00 Traveling Edition \$3.00

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THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING
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J. F. PORTER, Southern Representative, Room 209, Rhodes Building, Marietta Street, ATLANTA GEORGIA

Cotton Goods Report

New York.—Business in the primary cotton goods markets during the past week has been rather slow as buyers are still inclined to await further developments before coming into the market to cover their future requirements, as they are by no means certain that prices have as yet reached rock bottom.

Sellers are however convinced that buyers are near to the end of their supplies and must be in the market before long and the belief is entertained that in a short time they will stop looking for the bottom and reach for it. Of goods that ordinarily exist in quantity in various sections of the market, there is a scarcity and it is said that if a buyer came into the market for 100 bales of 3.50 drills he could only get them from a few houses.

The export market is quiet, but if China should come into this market for any quantity of goods, it would turn the situation in a short time. The drawback, of course, is the state of internal affairs in China, but in spite of this, it seems quite probable that they will consume their usual supply of goods, and perhaps more in a short time.

Wide sheetings are now down to a lower price level, and it is said that other revisions are booked for in uncertain lines which have not as yet been revised.

Gray goods and print cloths have eased off to some extent, especially in wide goods, so that buyers of printed and converted fabrics are inclined to hold off the market until they see just what will be done on the finished goods.

Trading continued quiet in the Fall River print cloth market last week. The indifference of manufacturers, which is equal to that of buyers, is due to the fact that cotton is still on the decline and they are simply waiting for it to reach a definite basis. There was a break in trading caused by the holiday, which also materially reduced the production.

The total sales for the week is estimated at 100,000 pieces. About half of the sales were spots and the sales ahead are for delivery to January. The goods sold were all odds, with wide goods having a preference in the demand. Some standard styles of wide goods were secured by buyers at prices from 1-16 to 1-8 of a cent off the quotation of last week. There was very little demand for narrow goods.

Current quotations on cotton goods in New York are given as follows:

28-in., 64x60 s	3 5-16 to 16 4-2
Prt clths, 28-in., std	3 1-2
28-in., 64x'0s	3 5-16
Gray goods, 39-in., 68	
x72s	4 7-8 to 5
Gray goods, 39-in., 68	
x72s	5
38 1-2-inch stds	4 1-2
4-yard, 80-80s	6 1-4
Brown drills, stds	7 3-4 to 8
Sht'gs, south., std.	7 3-4 to 8
3-yard	7 1-4

4-yd, 56x60s	5 3-4	—
Denims, 9-oz.	13	to 16 1-2
Stark, 8-oz. duck	13 7-8	to —
Hartford, 11-oz., 40-		
inch duck	17	—
Tickings, 8-oz.	12 1-2	—
Std fancy prints	4 3-3	—
Standard gingham	6 1-4	—
Fine dress g'hms	7	to 9 1-4
Kid finish, cambries	3 3-4	to 4

Weekly Visible Supply of American Cotton.

October 6, 1911	2,226,079
Previous week	1,933,561
Last year	1,884,385

Weekly Cotton Statistics.

New York, Oct. 13.—The following statistics on the movement for the week ending Friday, October 13, were compiled by the New York cotton exchange:

WEEKLY MOVEMENT

	This Yr. Last Yr.
Port receipts	448,236
Overland to mills and Canada	9,107
Southern mill takings (estimated)	80,000
Gain of stock at interior towns	67,472

Brought into sight for the week 604,815

TOTAL CROP MOVEMENT.

	This Yr. Last Yr.
Port receipts	2,034,118
Overland to mills and Canada	20,164
Southern mill takings (estimated)	345,000
Gain of stock at interior towns in excess of Sept. 1	279,436

for season 2,678,718
Brought into sight thus far

To Pay Employees Interest on Time.

A novel plan, that of paying interest of 4 per cent. per annum on the time of employees, will be put in operation by the Cherokee Hosiery Mills, of Rome, Ga. This announcement was made by Edward F. Shropshire, president of the Mills, to his employees on Saturday afternoon.

Desiring to encourage the operatives to put in full time, and to work regularly, the Cherokee Hosiery Mills will keep a careful count of each persons' time, and the amount of wages earned by each. Interest will be computed and paid twice a year, on the sum the wages amount to. Thus a man or woman whose wages are \$250 per annum will receive each year \$10 additional from the mill, interest computed at 4 per cent., just exactly as if the money had been deposited in a savings bank.

The man or woman who puts in more time and gets more wages will of course have a greater payment of interest.

GRINNELL WILLIS & COMPANY

44-46 Leonard Street, New York

SELLING AGENTS

BROWN AND BLEACHED COTTON GOODS FOR HOME EXPORT MARKETS

DIXON LUBRICATING SADDLE CO.

BRISTOL, R. I.



Use Dixon Patent Stirrup Adjusting Saddles, the latest invention in Saddles for Top Rolls of Spinning Machines

Mfrs. of all kinds Saddles, Stirrups and Levers

Send for Sample

Underwear Factory for Sale

In a live and important city in the Southeast. Three-story brick building 200 feet by 60 feet; 4 hydrants and large tank; 2 steam elevators. In good repair. Switch to factory from main line of Southern Railway system. No incumbrance. Terms, \$12,500; one-half cash, balance easy payments. This factory is suitable for any kind of textile plant. Fine opportunity. Convenient to cheap coal supplies. Excellent location. For particulars refer to file No. 13,307 and address

M. V. RICHARDS

Land and Industrial Agent

1320 Penn. Avenue

WASHINGTON, D. C.

F. E. RESLER, Agent

OR

Columbus, Mississippi

Clays in the South

The U. S. Government report shows that the value of brick and tile manufactured from clay in Pennsylvania for 1909 exceeded twenty million dollars.

We can show limitless deposits of superior clay in easy reach of reasonable priced electric power, where transportation facilities offer a very wide distribution.

An ideal location for a large plant. For particulars address

J. A. PRIDE

General Industrial Agent, Seaboard Air Line Railway

NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

In speaking of the system, which celebrate its first birthday until is not now in effect in any mill that he knows of, President Shropshire said: "I am sure that this plan will be of benefit both to the mills and the employees. There are various co-operative plans, but this one seems to me to be the fairest of all. After he has received a few payments we expect him to see the benefit and perhaps commence to save and deposit in the banks. Of course the mill benefits by having its employees interested in their work, by keeping a regular force, and having them ready to put in full time."

"The Cherokee Hosiery Mills is one of Rome's successful new industries, and although it will not

October 31, has already doubled its original capacity.

"Doctor, my brother died last week."

"Natural death?"

"No, he had a doctor."

"Who will be the next man to box Jack Johnson?"

"The undertaker."—Ex.

She—How much do you earn a week?

He—Look at me and see if you can tell.

She—I'd hate to think you don't earn more than that.—Ex.

The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Some dealers reported the week's business as poor, others fair, while a few said it was good. Spot yarns were in good demand and a few sales of fair sized lots were made for future delivery. All that was offered on old contracts was taken in by manufacturers and dealers were not able to deliver as much as was needed on some numbers.

No material improvement in business was reported by makers of knit goods. Some of them received orders during the week and a few are working to full capacity, while others are doing not more than 60 per cent. of a normal business.

Some of the weavers are very confident that cotton is going to reach eight cents and that yarn prices will drop to a corresponding level. They are buying from hand to mouth waiting for prices to go down. A few of them have offers out to buy at certain prices for future deliveries.

Some spinners think that cotton prices have reached bottom while others continue to buy on the hand to mouth policy.

Some of the dealers are hungry for business for prompt deliveries and to get it they do not hesitate to cut under prices asked by competitors.

Southern Two-Ply Warps:

8s	17 1-2
10s	17 1-2-18
12s	18 1-2-19
16s	19 1-2-20
20s	18 1-2-20
24s	20 —20 1-2
26s	21 —21 1-2
30s	21 1-2
36s	24 1-2-25
40s	25 1-2-26 1-2
50s	33 —

Southern Frame Spun Yarn on

Cones:

8s	17 —
10s	17 —17 1-2
12s	17 —18
14s	18 —18 1-2
16s	18 1-2-19
18s	19 —19 1-2
20s	20 —20 1-2
22s	20 —20 1-2
24s	20 —20 1-2
30s	21 1-2
26s	21 —
40s	26 1-2-27

Single Skein Carded Peeler:

20s	24 —
24s	24 1-2
26s	24 1-2-25
30s	24 1-2-25
36s	24 1-2-25
40s	31 —
50s	35 —
60s	37 —

Two-Ply Carded Peeler Skeins:

20s	24 —
22s	24 1-2
24s	24 1-2-25
26s	25 1-2
30s	27 —
36s	30 1-2
40s	31 1-2
50s	37 1-2
60s	42 —43

Single Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	27 —
24s	28 —
30s	31 —
40s	37 —
50s	44 —45
60s	50 —51

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins:

20s	27 —27 1-2
24s	28 1-2
30s	31 1-2
40s	38 —38 1-2
50s	44 —
60s	50 —51
70s	60 —62
80s	72 —

Carpet and Upholstery Yarn in Skeins:

8-3 hard twist	16 1-2-17 1-2
8-4 slack	19 1-2
9-4 slack	19 1-2

Southern Single Warps:

8s	17 1-2
10s	18 —
12s	18 1-2-19
14s	18 1-2-19
16s	19 —19 1-2
20s	19 1-2
24s	21 —
30s	22 —
36s	25 —
40s	27 —27 1-2

A. M. Law & Co. F. C. Abbott & Co.

Spartanburg, S. C.

BROKERS

Dealers in Mill Stocks and other Southern Securities

South Carolina and Georgia Mill

Stocks.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills	70	75
Aiken Mfg. Co.	85	
American Spinning Co.	162	
Anderson C. Mills pfd	90	
Aragon Mills	65	
Arcadia Mills	93	
Arkwright Mills	100	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	60	65
Avondale Mills, Ala.	116	120
Belton Cotton Mills	130	
Brandon Mills	93	
Brogan Mills	61	
Cabarrus	130	
Calhoun Mills	61	
Capital Cotton Mills	80	85
Chiquola Mills	167	
Clifton, pfd.	100	
Clinton Cotton Mills	125	
Courtenay Mfg. Co.	95	
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	95	
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	92½	100
Cox Mfg. Company	70	
D. E. Converse Co.	85	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	110	
Darlington Mfg. Co.	75	
Drayton Mills	95	
Eagle & Phenix Ga.	117	
Easley Cotton Mills	160	165
Eneoree	45	
Enoree Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	75	
Exposition Cot. M., Ga.	210	
Fairfield Cotton Mills	70	
Gaffney Mfg. Co.	65	
Gainesville C. M. Co. Ga.	80	
Glenwood Mills	141	
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co.	101	
Glenn-L. Mfg. Co., pfd.	95	
Gluck Mills	100	
Granby Cot. Mills, pfd.	38	
Graniteville Mfg. Co.	160	165
Greenwood Cotton Mills	57	59
Grendel Mills	100	
Hamrick Mills	100	
Hartsville Cot. Mills	190	
Inman Mills	105	
Inman Mills, pfd.	101	
Jackson Mills	95	
King J. P. Mfg. Co., Ga.	85	100
Lancaster Cot. Mills	130	
Lancaster C. Mills, pfd.	98	
Langley Mfg. Co.	110	
Laurens Cot. Mills	125	
Limestone Cot. Mills	175	
Lockhart Mills	10	
Marlboro Mills	80	
Mills Mfg. Co.	90	93
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105	
Mollohon Mfg. Co.	105	
Monarch Cot. Mills	110	
Monaghan Mills	101	
Newberry Cot. Mills	125	140
Ninety-Six	135	145
Norris Cotton Mills	115	
Olympia Mills, 1st pfd.	90	
Orangeb'g Mfg. Co, pfd.	90	
Orr Cotton Mills	91	
Ottaray Mills	100	
Oconee	100	
Oconee, pfd.	100	
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	90	
Pacolet Mfg. Co., pfd.	100	
Parker Mills (Guar.)	102	
Parker Mills, pfd.	77	

Charlotte, N. C.

BROKERS

Southern Mill Stocks, Bank Stocks,

N. C. State Bonds, N. C. Rail-

road Stock and Other High

Grade Securities

North Carolina Mill Stocks.

	Bid.	Asked
Arlington		140
Atherton		
Avon		
Bloomfield		110
Brookside	100	105
Brown Mfg. Co.	100	110
Cabarrus	131	
Cannon	120	141
Chadwick-Hoskins		95
Chadwick-Hoskins, pfd.		100
Clara		110
Cliffside	190	200
Cora		135
Dresden		136
Dilling		
Efird	100	125
Elmira, pfd.		100
Erwin Com		120
Erwin, pfd.	101	102
Florence		126
Flint	130	
Gaston		90
Gibson		70
Gray Mfg. Co.		121
Highland Park	150	200
Highland Park, pfd.		101
Henrietta		170
Imperial	101	106
Kesler	125	140
Linden		
Loray, pfd	90	94
Lowell		181
Lumberton		251
Mooresville	123	
Modena		90
Nokomis, N. C.		200
Ozark	92	110
Patterson	110	125
Raleigh	100	
Roanoke Mills	155	161
Salisbury	136	
Statesville Cot. Mills		96
Trenton, N. C.		
Tuscarora		90
Washington, pfd		101
Washington	20	30
Wiscasset	103	125
Woodlawn	100	103
Parker Mills, Com.		20
Piedmont Mfg. Co.		160
Pelzer	138	140
Pickens Cotton Mills	94	
Piedmont Mfg. Co.		160
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co.		115
Riverside Mills		25
Saxon Mills	120	127½
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	60	
Spartan Mills		125
Toxaway Mills		72
Tucapau Mills	260	
Union Buffalo Mills, 1st		
pfd	50	
Union-Buffero Mills, 2d		
pfd		10
Victor Mfg. Co.		112
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co.		80
Warren Mfg. Co.		95
Warren Mfg. Co., pfd.		100
Watts Mills		95
Whitney Mfg. Co.		120
Williamston Mills		115
Woodruff	105	115
Woodside Mills, com.		70
Woodside Mills, guar.	100	

Personal Items

D. A. Moss has accepted a position with the Clifton (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

J. A. Echols has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Fidelity Mills, Concord, N. C.

John Willard has been promoted to section hand in carding at the Jackson Fibre Co., Bemis, Tenn.

Henry Fry has been promoted to second hand in carding at the Peerless Mills, Lowell, N. C.

J. W. Kirkland has resigned as overseer of weaving at Warrenville, S. C.

H. W. Richardson has resigned as waste inspector at the Columbia (S. C.) Mills.

Clarence Vess, of Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted a position at Converse, S. C.

G. J. Parham has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Elm City Mills, La Grange, Ga.

J. L. Brackett has accepted the position of overseer of carding at Alpine Mills No. 4, Morganton, N. C.

M. A. Smith, of McAdenville, N. C., has accepted the position of second hand in picker room at the Salisbury (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

L. A. Rolfe has accepted the position of second hand in spinning at the Vance Cotton Mills, Salisbury, N. C.

J. W. Metz, of the Saxon Mills, Spartanburg, S. C., has accepted a position as machinist with the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

R. L. Gaddy, of Concord, N. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Fidelity Mills, Concord, N. C.

M. M. Walker, of the Proximity (N. C.) Mills has accepted a position as section man in twisting at the Pomona Mills, Greensboro, N. C.

Lee Sanders has resigned his position as overseer of the tie-in machine at Converse, S. C., to accept a similar position at Drayton, S. C.

Edward F. Wellman, of Lewiston, Me., has become paymaster at the French Broad Mfg. Co., Asheville, N. C.

E. G. McCall, of Calhoun Falls, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of weaving at the Gluck Mills, Anderson, S. C.

J. W. Redwine has resigned as card grinder at McAdenville, N. C., to become speeder fixer at the Salisbury (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

J. L. Grice has accepted the position of overseer of carding and spinning at the Dilling Mills, Kings Mountain, N. C.

S. J. Weatherbee has resigned as overseer of slashing at the Greer (S. C.) Mfg. Co., to accept a similar position at the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

B. P. Howe, of Chester, S. C., has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Fairfield Mills, Winnsboro, S. C.

C. R. Sanford has accepted the position of overseer of spinning at the Waverly Mills, Laurinburg, N. C.

J. L. Blair, of Liberty, S. C., has been visiting at Pelzer, S. C., where he was for many years overseer of carding.

R. E. Estes has been promoted from second hand to overseer of weaving at Elm City Mills, La Grange, Ga.

A. T. Matthews, superintendent of the Thomaston (Ga.) Cotton Mills has just returned from a trip to New York.

H. A. Holder, of Manchester, Ga., has returned to his old position as overseer of spinning at the Hutcheson Mfg. Co., Banning, Ga.

W. H. Hearne has resigned as overseer of spinning with the Highland Park Mill No. 3 at Charlotte, N. C.

J. F. Tibbitts, manager of the Southern Mfg. Co., Athens, Ga., has returned from a ten days' trip to Boston and New York.

Robert Morang, superintendent of the Home Cotton Mills, Elberton, Ga., was in Charlotte last week on business.

George Scronce has accepted the position of master mechanic at the Saxony Spinning Co., Lincolnton, N. C.

Cook has resigned as master mechanic at McGill, S. C., and accepted a position at Rockingham, N. C.

E. P. Smith has resigned his position as loom fixer at the Saxon Mill, Spartanburg, S. C., and is teaching school at Columbia, S. C.

R. J. Brown, formerly superintendent of the Columbia (Tenn.) Cotton Mills, has accepted a similar position with the Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala.

Lester A. McGraw, formerly high tension engineer of the Westinghouse Electric Co., has been appointed chief engineer of the Central Georgia Power Co.

G. W. Gilley has been promoted from second hand in weave room No. 1 to overseer in weave room No. 3 at Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

F. L. Hilton has resigned as second hand in weave room No. 3 at Dan River Mills, Danville, Va., to become overseer of weaving at the Inverness Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C.

J. W. Brown, formerly overseer of spinning at the Harriss Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., is now second hand in spinning at Mill No. 3 of Dan River Mills, Danville, Va.

J. T. Hancock, of Douglasville, Ga., has accepted the position of second hand in weaving at the Fulton Bag & Cotton Mills No. 1, Douglasville, Ga.

Accident at Gaffney.

Schumpert Pennington, an employee of the Gaffney (S. C.) Manufacturing Company, met with a very painful accident while working in the mill last week. A lap pin was thrown at a machine, struck the machine and bounded off, striking Pennington on the right arm. His wrist was broken and hand badly cut.

Avolon Mills Insurance Adjusted.

The insurance on the Avolon Mills, of Mayodan, N. C., which was burned some time ago, was finally adjusted last Saturday by a committee on which J. H. Mayes, of Charlotte, represented the mill and W. A. Erwin, of Durham, was final referee.

The decision is said to have been in the shape of a compromise.

Big Gourd Vine.

S. J. Boone, of the Lancaster mill village, has a gourd vine on his premises that is a decided curiosity. It is 100 feet in length and has 151 gourds on it. The gourds have been carefully counted by five different men. The vine is growing not very far from the Catawba Fertilizer Company's plant, which probably accounts for its remarkable length and prolificness.—Lancaster (S. C.) News.

Mill Operative Suicides.

W. A. Carver, a former employee at the Durham Hosiery Mill, Durham, N. C., killed himself last week by firing a pistol ball into his mouth. He was reported to have pellagra and to have reached the stage known as peggrous insanity, but there is a denial of this by those closely acquainted with the man.

He was a man of middle age and leaves a wife and several children. There is no doubt that insanity was largely responsible for the act.

Mercerizing Rovings.

A fisher of Yorks, England, has discovered an improved method for mercerizing rovings, slubbing, sliver, or loosely twisted yarn. The process consists in first mercerizing the fibres, and then slightly twisting them, and passing them through a system of tension rollers. The mercerizing liquid is washed off after the stretching process. Much less twisting is necessary than is the case when the hanks are twisted before mercerization. Twisted yarn is mercerized and washed while in the form of cops or cheeses, and is stretched without further twisting.—Wool & Cotton Reporter.

Death of Overseer.

J. L. Chapman, overseer of spinning at the Lancaster Cotton Mills, died Thursday at his home in that community. He went to Lancaster some months ago from Danville, Va., and his body was sent there for burial. Mr. Chapman was about 25 years old and leaves a widow and one child.

Consolidated Cotton Duck Company Improvements.

The Baltimore (Md.) News in a recent financial article gives an extended resume of conditions as they relate to the Consolidated Cotton Duck, or to be more accurate, the International Cotton Mills Corporation. This paper says in part:

"There is no question that the new interests in control have introduced reforms which are bringing gratifying results. The first thing Myron C. Taylor and his associates did when they assumed control was to make a thorough examination of the mills with a view to modernizing them. The sum of \$1,000,000 was provided for new machinery, and \$600,000 of this amount already has been expended on the mills owned by the company, in and around Baltimore and other places. The remaining \$400,000 will be utilized for the same purpose between now and the end of the year.

"It is estimated that the saving in the cost of production in the mills in which up-to-date machinery has been installed is about 1 cent a pound, and that all of the plants of the company will share in the economical operation by January 1. What a saving of 1 cent a pound in the cost of manufacture amounts to will be better understood when it is stated that the normal output of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Co., runs from 45,000,000 to 50,000,000 pounds a year, the record output of the company having been 65,000,000 pounds.

"Figuring on the minimum normal production, the saving at 1 cent a pound would aggregate \$450,000 a year, or some \$30,000 more than the fixed charge requirement of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Co., including interest on bonds of subsidiary companies. The Consolidated Cotton Duck Co., has outstanding \$8,000,000 of first mortgage 5 per cent. bonds, upon which the annual interest charge is \$400,000. There are other interest charges which bring the total up to \$420,000 a year.

"The company did not earn fixed interest charges last year, nor did it earn fixed charges in the year preceding, but if the present rate of earnings is maintained it will round out the current year with full interest charges not only earned, but a substantial surplus besides.

"It is estimated that the surplus stock of the Consolidated Cotton Duck Co., is about 25 per cent. of normal, but practically all of the mills of the concern are running full time, and with increased capacity, the result of the installation of modern machinery, it is declared, it is in position to adequately handle any sudden rush of orders."

A New York man applies for divorce from his wife because she continually practises on the piano.

Can you blame a man for protesting when his wife does nothing all day but develop the touch?—Ex.

A French woman challenged an editor to a duel with pistols.

He quite properly declined. Naturally he didn't want to see the bystanders all shot up.—Ex.

Want Department

Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell, the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford a good medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with us reach all the mills.

Employment Bureau.

The Employment Bureau is a feature of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and we have better facilities for placing men in Southern mills than any other journal.

The cost of joining our employment bureau is only \$1.00 and there is no other cost unless a position is secured, in which case a reasonable fee is charged.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau.

If you are out of a job or are seeking a better one the employment bureau of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** offers you an opportunity at a very small cost.

Kansas City Cotton Mills Co.,

Kansas City, Kansas.

Carding, Drawing, Speeder Hands, Spinners, Doffers, Spoolers, and Draper Loom Weavers Wanted.

Regular and steady work with good wages. Mill starting up September 1st to 15th; on light duck, etc. All modern machinery; strictly high class work. Healthy location, good water, amusements and churches of all denominations. Apply as above.

Wanted

By First class South Carolina mill:

A machinist at \$2.25 per day.
A card grinder at \$1.60 per day.
And a carpenter at \$1.50 per day.

Prefer men with family help for the mill. Address, M. L., care Textile Bulletin.

Wanted.

Want first class Jacquard loom fixer at \$2.10 per day. Address R. L. Gaddy, overseer of weaving Fidelity Mills, Charlotte, N. C.

WANTED—Position of superintendent of small mill or carder in larger mill. Have had long experience in good mills. Address No. 40.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning or as carder and spinner, 18 years experience. Now employed. Married. Age 28. Strictly sober. Can get quantity and quality. Address No. 41.

WANT POSITION AS DYER. Have had 15 years experience on dyeing and bleaching long and short chain warps and raw stock; also sizing. Have been five years on present job. Good references. Address No. 42.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving; 15 years experience on both white and colored goods. Can furnish references from first class mills. Address No. 43.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of weaving or overseer and designer in large mill. Native of South Carolina. Long Experience. Best of reference. Married. Age 35. Can get production. Now employed as designer. Will go anywhere. Address 44, care Textile Bulletin.

WANTED—Position as engineer, master mechanic and electrician, 10 years practical experience on compound engines, motors and shop work. Best of references as to character and ability. Address No. 45.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and can get results. Would like to correspond with mill needing first class man. Address No. 46.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Fourteen years as carder and spinner and four years as superintendent. Good references. Address No. 47.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving and designing. Experienced on fine and coarse goods, also all kinds of dobbie work. Satisfactory references. Address No. 48.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding, or carding and spinning. Have had long experience as overseer of both carding and spinning. Three years experience erecting and overhauling combers. First class references. Address No. 49.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Would accept position as second hand in large room. 15 years experience on sheetings, shirting, drills and box loom work. Address No. 50.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Have had long experience on colored and fancy goods and am an experienced designer. Now employed in the North, but wish to locate in the South. Address No. 51.

SUPERINTENDENT of long and varied experience, 39 years old, of moral and temperate habits. Now employed, but want larger mill and better salary. Correspondence or interviews invited. Address No. 52.

WANT POSITION AS SUPERINTENDENT OF SMALL mill or spinner in large mill. 20 years experience in carding and spinning. Now employed as assistant superintendent. Experienced on 4s to 60s both waste and cotton, long and short staple. Best of references. Address No. 53.

WANTED—Position as carder and spinner on night or day run. Have filled present position of carder and spinner for four years. Can furnish good references and get quality and quantity. Address No. 54.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning. Experienced on both coarse and fine numbers and have filled position in large mills. Good reference. Address No. 55.

WANTED—Position as overseer of weaving. Experience on both plain and fancy white and colored goods. Long experience and good references. Address No. 56.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding; 36 years old, married, strictly sober and good manager of help. Six and a half years experience as overseer in good mill. Can furnish good references from former employers. Address No. 57.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Have had long practical experience and am now assistant superintendent of a large mill and giving satisfaction. Can give as references, my present employers. Address No. 58.

WANTED—Position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Have had long experience and can give satisfaction. I can furnish references from former employers. Address No. 59.

WANTED—Position as overseer of carding and combing or spinning. Long experience; 30 years old, married, strictly sober and can get quantity and quality at right cost. Address No. 60.

WANTED—Position as overseer of spinning; 15 years experience in both weaving and yarn mills. Can furnish references from good mills. Address No. 61.

PATENTS

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Send your business direct to Washington. Saves time and insure better service.

Personal Attention Guaranteed
30 Years Active Service

SIGGERS & SIGGERS
Patent Lawyers

Suite 34 N. U. Bldg. Washington, D. C.

WANTED—Position as superintendent. Have had long experience on almost all lines of goods manufactured in the South and can furnish fine reference. Address No. 62.

WANTED BY PRACTICAL MANUFACTURER position as superintendent of yarn or weave mill. White or colored raw stock, long or short chain beaming and quilling hosiery yarn, fancy mixes, mock twists, etc., 4s to 60s. 15 years as superintendent at present employed; reference No. 1; can come 30 days notice. Address No. 63.

WANTED—Position as superintendent of yarn mill. Now employed as superintendent, but would change on account of health of family. 40 years old and have held one position 11 years. Would like a mill in run-down condition. Address No. 64.

WANTED position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience in first-class mills on both white and colored goods. Fine references. Address No. 65.

WANT POSITION AS OVERSEER OF WEAVING. Have had long experience in first-class mills and can furnish good references. Would be willing to take a small amount of stock in the mill. Address No. 66.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 67.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had long experience in cotton mill work and can furnish best of references. Address No. 68.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed but prefer to change. Can furnish good references. Address No. 69.

WANT position as superintendent. Have long experience and am now employed but want larger mill. My references are good and I can get results. Address No. 70.

(Continued on next Page)

WANT position as superintendent at not less than \$2,000. Now employed, but would prefer to change. Good references as to both character and ability. Address No. 71.

WANT POSITION as superintendent of small mill or carder in large mill. Age 39. Married. 25 years in mill business. 5 years in present position of carder. Good manager of help. Address No. 72.

WANT position as superintendent of small mill or overseer of carding in large mill. Now employed. Have had long experience and can furnish good references. Address No. 73.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Now employed in large mill but desire to change. Can furnish the best of references both as to character and ability. Address No. 74.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Had 12 years experience as overseer and one year as superintendent. Now employed but could change on short notice. Address No. 75.

WANT position as overseer of slashing, beaming, warping and spooling. 14 years experience in this department and overseer for 8 years on all pattern work. Married. Good references. Address No. 76.

WANT position as superintendent or carder and spinner. Am thoroughly posted on all branches of the mill business and can furnish splendid references. Have had long experience. Address No. 77.

WANT position as overseer of winding and reeling or twisting room. Have 4 years' experience as overseer. Can furnish good references as to character and ability. Address No. 78.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed as superintendent and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. Have had 25 years experience. 40 years old. Married. Good references. Address No. 79.

WANT position as superintendent of a 7,00 to 30,000 spindle mill on colored goods. 37 years old. Married and strictly sober. Now employed. Good references. Address No. 80.

WANT position as superintendent. Now employed and have had long experience both as carder and superintendent. Good references. Address No. 81.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish satisfactory references. Address No. 82.

WANT position as overseer of spinning and twisting. Thoroughly experienced on No. 15s to 60s combed and carded. Now em-

ployed. Married and strictly sober. Good manager of help. Address No. 83.

WANTED position as overseer of spinning or superintendent of a small mill. 32 years old. Married. Good references. Experience on 8s to 60s local to Egyptian stock. Address No. 84.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long experience and am now employed. Can furnish good references. Address No. 86.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Age 30. Married. Been in spinning room 20 years. Can furnish good references. Address No. 87.

WANT POSITION AS DYER. Have had 15 years experience on dyeing and bleaching long and short chain warps and raw stock; also sizing. Have been five years on present job. Good references. Address No. 80.

Causes of Uneven Yarn.

What causes uneven yarn in our cotton mills? We do not mean a variation in the weight of the yarn from one number to another, but instead, we mean thick and thin places throughout the length of the yarn that can be detected by the naked eye. The above is a trouble that occurs often in some mills, while in others it is found to exist at all times. Every person who has had but a very limited practical knowledge has often found the above trouble existing either in the mule room or ring spinning room, sometimes in both. When the above trouble exists on a mule, the observer, by standing at the end of the mule, can detect these thick and thin places very easily with the naked eye when the mule carriage recedes. The same can easily be seen by the observer by standing in front of the ring frame, especially when the sun's rays happen to be on the back side of the strand, and as it passes down from the front rolls to the guide wire.

These defective places can be seen by the naked eye, even at the back of the loom! In fact, they show up more, owing to their being grouped together, something which, of course, shows up the defective places in the same proportion to that of the number of ends in the warp.

Again, many experienced cloth-room overseers detect these places easily by passing the cloth over a roll attached to a window, so that by looking at the cloth from the inside, the defective places of any kind will be noticed more easily. That the above is a good method to discover defective places in the cloth can easily be proven by pulling down the window shade of any house of office, when every defect in the cloth can easily be seen. By this we do not mean that every yard of cloth received in the cloth room should be examined in the manner quoted above, but instead, the above should be done every little while,

by running a cut from the different styles to ascertain how the yarn and cloth are constructed in the preceding processes. In this way, fault-finding never ceases, and the result is that it keeps every head of the different departments on their metal, as far as construction is concerned.

The causes are, of course, numerous; one of these causes was pointed out editorially in our last week's issue, which is in running a lighter lap. But there are numerous causes, and the chief one is in the carder not giving his attention to the mixing when the cotton is mixed. For instance, if a carder neglects to be on hand when the cotton is mixed, how can he judge the nature of the staple coming through. The new mixing may consist of new marks, which in most cases means a different grade of cotton, which may gain or lose, as the case may be, by being much cleaner or not as clean as the batch of stock previously mixed.

Assuming that the cotton is much cleaner, it stands to reason that the sliver will be made heavier, and this demands more work from every top roll, and if the top roll has already all the work it can do without increasing the frictional contact between the front bottom steel roll and top leather roll, the trouble pointed out in our last week's issue is sure to result. There lies the danger of appointing a second hand overseer who has given very little study to the structure and peculiarity of the cotton staple. We have pointed out often in our columns that the carder who attained the above knowledge was worth his weight in gold to the firm for whom he works.

We like to see the carder who will sample every bale of cotton before it is allowed to be put in the mixing bin, and after sampling every bale, if he finds that the laps are going to be a little heavier, go to his picker boss and direct him to make all the laps a little lighter, the extent depending, of course, on the nature of the staple. By so doing, it can be seen that the defective work referred to above is prevented, while on the other hand, if this is not done, the defective work is not detected until it reaches the fly frames, when a tooth is changed to remedy the work which results in out roving and uneven places in the yarn, as described above, caused by putting too much work on the top leather roll.

You will often notice carders feel the fine roving to ascertain whether there is too much twist. Although the above is not a bad practice, all carders should remember that too much twist in the roving is not always caused by the nature of the staple, but instead by the stock coming in cleaner, which means a heavier sliver, and this, of course, means more twist, and if the twist is changed, it is a step in the wrong direction, for the laps should be changed instead, as we suggested above. Another cause for thick and thin places in the yarn is in neglecting to space the drawing rolls to suit the length of the staple passing through.—Wool & Cot. Rep.

Modern Cities of Interior China.

(Continued from Page 3)

this concern are ample to defray the entire running expenses of the hospital, which is a large institution, doing a good work among the Chinese.

On the whole, the amount of foreign goods consumed by the millions of West China is small, infinitesimally small, as compared with the size of the population. Until the means of transportation are improved, that is, until this section of the Empire is brought into touch with the outside world, but little improvement may be expected in foreign trade opportunities in west China.

However, railways, leading to important points in west China are now under course of construction, so that it may not be many years ere this vast area of rich country will be able to find profitable markets for its varied products, thus creating for itself credits in other parts of the Empire and be in a position to buy foreign machinery and such other foreign goods as will be necessary to its demands. In Chengtu, the capital of Szechuan, and possibly in Sianful, the capital of Shensi, important public works may be inaugurated during the next five or ten years. These cities will undoubtedly soon be installing electric lighting plants and purchasing machinery for industrial factories of various descriptions.—J. H. Arnold in Silk.

Bagging and Ties.

An act of interest just now in South Carolina is that in relation to deductions from weights of price of cotton for bagging and ties. The act provides that it shall be unlawful for any person, firm or corporation engaging in the business of buying cotton to deduct any sum for bagging and ties from the weight or price of any bales of cotton. When the weight of the bagging and ties does not exceed 6 per cent. of the gross weight of the bale. When the bagging and ties weigh more than 6 per cent. only the excess may be deducted.

For violation of this act the offender is guilty of a misdemeanor and subject to a fine of not less than \$5 and more than \$25 or imprisonment of not less than ten days nor more than 30 days. This act does not apply to what is known in the trade as round bales and bales of cotton weighing less than 300 pounds. The act was approved in February, 1910.

She—Do you raise fresh vegetables out here?

He—No; they are always very polite to me.—Exchange.

"Why do bagpipe players always walk while they play?"

"Because then they's harder to hit."

"I sang in a choir once."

"Why did you leave?"

"I only stayed until they found out what was the matter with the choir."—Exchange.

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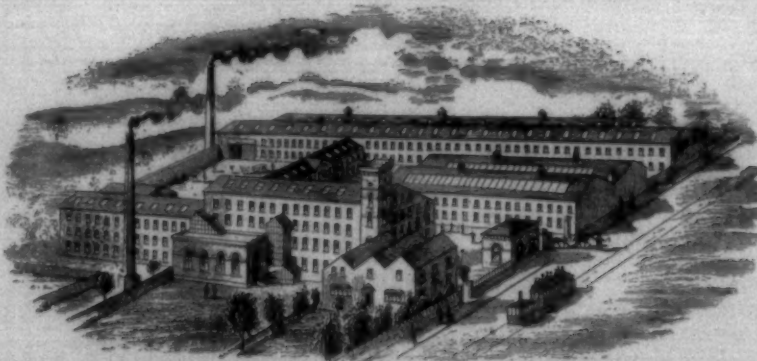
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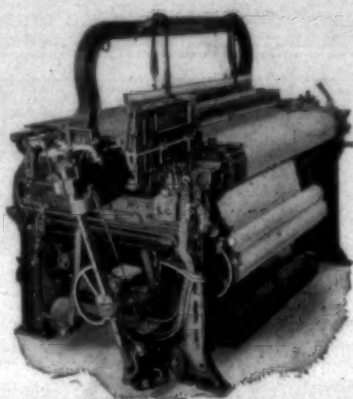
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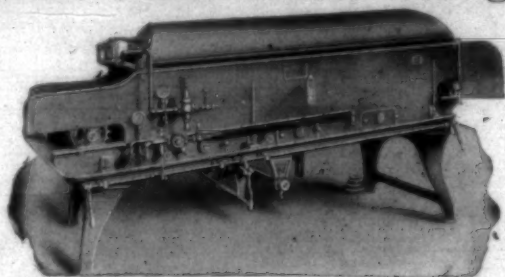
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